

FIGHTING AT PHETANG

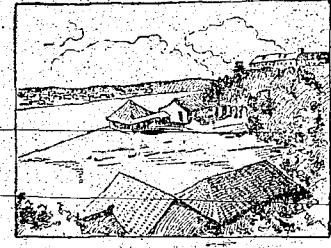
ALLIES VIGOROUSLY BOMBARD THE BOXER FORTS.

Chaffee Wants Winter Tents for His Forces—Indications Are that 10,000 Foreign Troops Will Remain in Peking—Victims Plead for Peace.

A Taku dispatch reports that the allies attacked the Peking forts at daylight Thursday. The cannonading was very heavy.

Gen. Chaffee expresses a preference in favor of tents for the winter camp rather than auxiliary buildings. The indications are that 10,000 of the allies will winter at Peking. The German force will be the largest. Some of the troops will probably be distributed in the surrounding cities to relieve the strain. The Japanese will winter the most of them. The Russians will retain at least 2,000 men in Peking. The Chinese have expressed their willingness to return to Peking if guaranteed protection. The generals in command and the ministers of the powers are unwilling to assume such a responsibility.

The Chinese minister at Washington has received a dispatch from the viceroy of the southern provinces of China asking an appeal for the opening of peace negotiations without further delay. They



FORT AT TUNG-CHOW, NEAR PEKIN.

represent that a prolongation of the present unsettled condition is all parties concerned.

Russian Proposed Punishment. It now appears that Russia first put forward the proposition for the punishment of the leaders of the Chinese uprising. This was in a paper offering a general program for conducting the peace negotiations. The first item of the program was the punishment of the Chinese offenders. The proposal came some time prior to the German note and seems to have been conceived in by Russia and some of the other powers, although it did not receive such general concurrence as to amount to an agreement. The German note now takes up this first item of the Russian program and makes it an indispensable prerequisite for the negotiations. It is materially different from the Russian proposal in that the latter made punishment a part of the negotiations, while the German proposition now pending is to make the punishment precede the negotiations.

BOER FORCES IN PANIC.

Lord Roberts Announces Complete Collapse of the Transvaal War.

Lord Roberts cables from Nelspruit, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railroad, not far from Komatipoort, the frontier station, as follows:

"Of the 30,000 Boers who retreated from Komatipoort before the British advance from Mafeking, 700 have entered Portuguese territory, others have been dispersed in various directions, and the remainder are reported to have crossed the Komati river and to be occupying spurs of the Lohombo mountains, south of the railway. A general reconnaissance to have occurred when they recognized the hopelessness of their cause. Their losses and killed gins have been destroyed and nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands. Kelly-Kenny is dealing with one of these, which occupies a position at Doornberg."

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

A fund is being raised in the diocese of Canterbury for a memorial to the late Archbishop Maclintock.

The late Archbishop Purse was a personal friend of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, and was a strong Liberal.

The Bishop of Liverpool visited Wales last recently, the occasion causing remark from the fact that it was the first official visit a bishop had ever made to the prison.

Bishop John W. Hamilton, one of the new bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has arrived in San Francisco, which was made his official residence. He is said to be the youngest bishop of his church. He is now 35 years old.

The death of Prof. E. P. Gould, D. D., removes one who as professor at the Newton Theological Institute, and later at the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, had gained a high place among American New Testament scholars.

Bishop William B. Derrick, of New York, resident bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, favors the establishment of schools throughout the South for the care and education of the young men and women of his race who are imprisoned for petty crimes. Many of these offenders are now sentenced to terms in the penitentiaries when their reformation might be accomplished if there were schools or reformatories to which they might be assigned. The bishop is working on plans for the establishment of the reformatories which he recommends.

There is again talk that Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul will be made a cardinal at the next consistory. The Pope has shown him marked attention of late, and in certain Vatican circles it is freely talked that the pope will be conferred on the American archbishop.

The Rev. Burchard Villiger, president of Woodstock College, Philadelphia, for the last five years, is critically ill, and his recovery is doubted. He was born in Switzerland in 1849, but came to America in his youth. He was rector of the Church of the Gesù for thirty years.

STATE CROP REPORTS.

Rain of Material Benefit to Atlantic Coast States.

Reports have been received by the weather bureau at Washington from its correspondents in all parts of the country showing weather and crop conditions. The drought conditions in the Atlantic coast districts have been relieved by abundant rains, which, however, came too late to be of material benefit to many crops. Drought continues in the Ohio and central Mississippi valleys, and portions of the lower lake region, while excessive rains have retarded work and damaged crops in Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Very general complaint of damage, especially to fruit, by high winds along the path of the tropical storm, from the Missouri valley over the northern districts to the eastward is reported. The continued prevalence of high temperatures has been favorable for maturing crops.

While light to heavy frosts occurred in the upper Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys on the morning of the 17th, the corn crop in those districts was so far matured as to be practically safe from injury, and although some damage from high winds is reported from Illinois and Indiana, the general conditions of the week have been favorable to corn. A large part of the crop has been cut in the States of the central valleys, and some harvesting has been done.

Heavy rains have caused damage to cotton in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. No improvement in the condition of cotton is reported from the central portion of the cotton belt, except in southern Louisiana, where as a whole the prospects are somewhat better, while in Texas the tropical storm of the 18th and 19th completely destroyed the crop in the southern portion of its path, and damaged it in the central and northern portions.

The soil is generally in excellent condition for plowing and seeding, which work has been vigorously pushed, except in the States of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, where it is too dry. Some of the early winter grain in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma is already up.

TO BRING HOME OUR DEAD.

Remains of Those Who Fell Abroad to Be Transported.

Col. William S. Patten, on duty at the War Department, has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the United States of the remains of soldiers, sailors and civilians who lost their lives and were buried in the island possessions of the United States and in China. According to the present plans of the department a burial corps will take passage on the transport Hancock, which is to leave San Francisco for the Philippines. At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, the burial corps will under the name of the burial corps, with respect to officers, and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps buried in China and the islands of the Pacific. When the transport stops at Honolulu to coal, the bodies buried there will be taken up and made part of the cargo. Similar action will be taken at the island of Guam and in the Philippines.

Col. Patten says that the prevailing conditions in China will scarcely render practicable any disinterments in that country earlier than next spring. All the remains recovered are to be given honorable burial in the United States, and placed in the West of the line. In all cases where not otherwise ordered the interment will be made in the national cemeteries, with preference for the cemetery at the Presidio at San Francisco and the Arlington cemetery, near Washington. The approximate number of remains to be exhumed is 1,331.

NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

Honolulu health reports for the months of June and July show an alarming increase in the death rate, especially among native Hawaiians and Japanese on the island of Oahu, which has the only complete records. In June the number of deaths per thousand was forty-five; in July, 49.68. The increase for the past few years, as shown by tables just compiled, has aroused a good deal of discussion. In 1896 the July deaths numbered forty-eight. Since then the figures have jumped to 59.75, and this year 114. Consumption heads the list of diseases causing death in almost every month, and there is agitation for strict measures to quarantine patients. The Board of Health is discussing a quarantine against consumption, as many people come from other places to enjoy the mild climate, and it is believed they are a source of danger to the population.

The Cuban teachers who have been taking special course of instruction at Harvard University, have been conveyed to Boston free of charge on government transports. Harvard University provided free instruction and also raised by subscription the \$70,000 required to pay for board and other expenses. The 1,400 teachers come from 120 of the 120 cities and towns of Cuba and there has rarely been such a heterogeneous body of educated Cubans met together. Havana sent nearly 200 teachers and other large delegations represent Matanzas, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Colon, Pinar del Rio, Porto Principe, Sancti Spiritus, Holguin, Santa Clara, Remedios and Sagua la Grande, while a little hamlet sent but a single teacher.

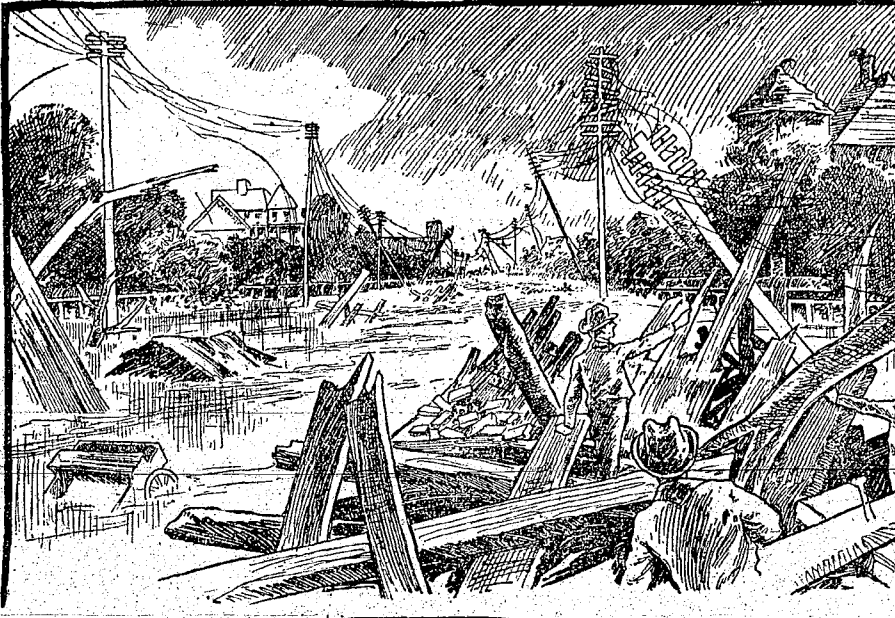
When Maj. Hale went to the island of Bohol he took along some telephones. In less than an hour after the troops were landed the signal men had some phones in operation to the amazement and delight of the inhabitants, one of whom wrote a long piece to the El Comercio, telling all about how it was done.

Several of the more prominent Filipino groups of Manila are arranging to found a maternity hospital and an orphan asylum where children will be treated and cared for and educated until they are able to look out for themselves.

There has been a severe plague of locusts in some parts of Negros, and the farmers have formed an organization to fight the pest.

Two dollars a quart for strawberries in Manila, and bottled at that!

SCENE IN TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON, AS THE TIDAL WAVE RECEDED.



GALVESTON COUNTS HER DEAD.

Grand Total of the Storm's Victims Is About 6,500.

Those killed in Galveston during the great storm number about 6,500. The identified dead number 4,175; unidentified dead recovered, 300; estimated number missing, 2,000. Grand total, 6,475. There are also 300 lives lost on the mainland.

Laborers are still scarce and Gen. Seury said that he could give employment to several thousand men. A few mechanics from other places have immediately found work. Many architects and contractors are preparing plans for new buildings and other improvements. Building material is needed, but its delivery is necessarily slow, owing to the lack of rail communication with the mainland.

There are still many pitiable cases of destitution. Many half-demented persons positively refuse to leave their wrecked homes and as persistently refuse to accept offers of relief extended them. In several instances parents who have lost children still occupy ruins of their former home and the surroundings have brought them to a state of mental and physical collapse.

The number who have gone insane as a result of their experiences will probably never be known. In every lot of refugees some of the victims of the storm have been some insane men and women. The victims first make light of their losses, and laugh immoderately when telling of the death of relatives in the flood. It is a quick step from this to uncontrollable madness.

There are no developments which would lead to the belief that the estimate of a property loss of \$22,500,000 is too high, or a correspondent. While one occasionally finds a business man whose property has not suffered greatly, it must be stated that the class is hopelessly in the minority, and that large losses are the rule. The people are becoming more cheerful every day and it is more than remarkable to observe the composure exhibited by some of them under the terrible circumstances.

The sound of the hammer is beginning to be heard throughout the city and every man not engaged in the grim work of looking and caring for the dead is patching up his holes made by the great tidal wave. The spirit displayed by citizens is remarkable. They seem determined to immediately begin to rebuild the stricken city and want building material as speedily as possible. Business houses are being reconstructed and restaurateurs are opening business on the sidewalks. The bodies of those who lost everything continue.

Galveston's Pluck. While the catastrophe at Galveston is calling forth proofs of sympathy and a spirit of practical helpfulness on every hand, the people of Galveston themselves are giving the world an equally notable proof of courage and sturdy resolution. The situation as it has developed there from day to day has afforded a striking evidence of their ability to pull themselves together and prepare to face the future. The conditions which they had to confront on the days immediately following the catastrophe, when they were cut off even from communication with the outer world and were alone in their knowledge of the extent of the calamity, must have been appalling beyond conception. Stunned by a disaster in which individual griefs were lost in a common horror and the presence of death on all sides made the finding of the dead an incident of commonplace, they were scarcely to be expected to act with energy, organization or promptitude. The blow sustained by the city must have seemed irreparable.

It stands to the credit of Galveston people that as soon as the clear comprehension of their misfortune came to them they faced it resolutely, and, pushing aside individual griefs, set themselves to protect those who were still living. They recognized the utility of lamentation, and the necessity of foregoing the rites and formalities which men hold to be sacred obligations to the dead. There is no more talk about passing into a state of desecration. The town is to be rebuilt from its ruins, and it is not merely to be rebuilt, but to be improved.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, HOUSTON.

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WRECK OF MASONIC TEMPLE.



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STORIES OF THE STORM.

Two more kodak friends are said to have been shot by soldiers.

The number of business houses resuming trade is increasing rapidly.

The total number of people fed in the ten wards Saturday was 16,144.

Many refugees are in a pitiable condition, some of them showing unmistakable evidence of insanity.

Water mains in Galveston are being repaired as hastily as possible, and some are now in working order.

A remarkable escape is that of a batteryman, who was picked up at Morgan's Point, after a five days' fight with the waves.

Congressman Hawley of Texas bitterly attacks the statement of Quartermaster Baxter that Galveston has been hopelessly ruined.

No accurate statement of the amount of supplies received can be obtained as they are being put in the general stock as soon as received.

An appeal is now made for Texas people besides Galveston. There are probably fifty small towns and communities needing aid.

The condition of the dead is frightful. The burying squads have been compelled to dig through the debris to find the bodies of the dead.

The city's electric light service is completely destroyed and the city electrician says it may be sixty days before the business portion can be lighted.

In view of all the existing conditions it is no wonder that the cry is "Get the women and children to the mainland."

The clearing-up process is being pushed with vigor, but it will be many days before all the debris is removed. A number of streets are now in fairly good condition.

Supplies and money are pouring in from all over the country. The committee in charge have refrained from making public the exact amount of cash received so far, but at least seven figures are needed to express the total. This is being used judiciously, so far as can be observed, and the good effect of the presence of such relief fund in the city is apparent.

A rod is 10 1/2 feet or 5 1/2 yards.

High Island Swept Away. Texas Seaside Resort Entirely Destroyed by the Hurricane.

High Island, a seaside resort thirty miles northeast of Galveston, near the Gulf shore and in the southwestern corner of Jefferson County, Texas, was entirely destroyed by the hurricane. The place had about 1,000 residents, many of them visitors. Not a house is left standing and more than 400 dead bodies were found by relief and exploring parties.

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RELIEF WORK IN GALVESTON.

Twenty thousand survivors of the disaster being fed.

Twenty thousand people are being fed and cared for daily in Galveston with the supplies which are pouring in from all parts of the country. The estimated cost of the aid which is now being extended is \$40,000 a day. The great bulk

of the aid is going to the 4,000 men who are at work cleaning up the wreckage, digging for bodies and cleaning the streets. Through them it goes to their families. No able-bodied laboring man is allowed to escape the work, whether he be married or not, though most of them do. The business men who are in position to resume are allowed to attend to their stores, and their clerical forces are not interfered with. The first few days' wages consisted entirely of rations, which were given according to the number and needs of the laborer's family, regardless of the amount of work he accomplished. Since other supplies have begun coming in they have been added.

The work of distribution is being conducted systematically and with an apparent minimum of imposition and fraud. There is a central committee, of which W. A. McVittie, a prominent business man, is chairman. Then there is a committee for each one of the twelve wards. As fast as goods or provisions arrive from the mainland they are placed in the central warehouse, from there the different ward chairmen requisition them, and they are taken to supply depots in the different wards. All day long there is a motley crowd around every one of these depots, negroes predominating at least two to one. Every applicant passes in review before the ward chairman.

THE "QUEEN OF THE MINES."

"Mother" Mary Jones, Who Is the Idol of the Miners.

"Mother" Mary Jones, "Queen of the Mines" and the idol of the miners, occupies a unique place in the world of labor.

This kind-hearted, philanthropic woman is so loved by the rough, delivers of the coal mines in the anthracite regions that with her they are in a relationship of intimacy. Mrs. Jones is 55 years old, silver-haired and beautiful. Her voice has been sweetly eloquent in behalf of the workers whose cause she has adopted, and her appeals have won unstinted sympathy for the simple, hard-laboring friends. She lives at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Will Pay \$500,000 a Year to the Chicago Board.

The Exchange Telegraph Company, which proposes to connect the commercial exchanges of the country with the Chicago Board of Trade, has asked the latter body for a contract establishing mutual relations of the two, as preparatory to the construction of the line. It is estimated that the Board of Trade will receive about \$50,000 a year. The telegraph company will probably use telephone wires.

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BIG STRIKE BEGINS.

UNION MINERS IN ANTHRACITE REGION QUIT WORK.

Tens of Thousands Idle—Strikers' Numbers Estimated at from 60,000 to 120,000—Two Hundred Chinese Officials Commit Suicide.

The prophecy of the labor leaders that more than 100,000 anthracite coal miners would respond to the call to strike proved true, for even their own estimates were exceeded, as no less than 112,000 men are now idle and the operators themselves would concede that they are liable to soon lose the remaining 30,000. There is no accurate information upon which to base a positive statement of the number of men that quit work. Estimates vary from 90,000, the figures given by representatives of the mine-owners, to 120,000, the latter being the strength of the strikers according to President Mitchell, their chief.

President Mitchell's figures include the men who stopped work Friday and Saturday and the following reports from the several districts received by him Monday:

Wyoming district 50,000
Scranton district 30,000
Northumberland County 15,000
Marion County 5,000
Lehigh County 2,500
Susquehanna County 2,000
Sullivan County 2,000

In the neighborhood of Hazleton, Pa., the miners are at work the strike being confined to a few collieries about McAdoo, on the south side, where most of the labor trouble of the section has its origin. At No. 1 mine of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Hazleton, at least 80 per cent of the miners are at work.

On the north side, the strike is in progress at Hazleton, where the miners are at work the strike being confined to a few collieries about McAdoo, on the south side, where most of the labor trouble of the section has its origin. At No. 1 mine of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Hazleton, at least 80 per cent of the miners are at work.

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FARM AND GARDEN



Handling Corn Shocks.
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Blanching Celery.
In the Chicago Tribune all sorts of schemes have to be invented to save labor in blanching the plant—the art of removing the natural turgor quality. At times the plants are set close together, and at times they are set apart, and finally boards are set upright against the plant in the rows. At other times albinos varieties are employed that seem blanched because they develop no green or chlorophyllous matter in their structure. But the bitter taste remains. To have good celery the process of earthing up must be continuous. It requires a very rich soil, and if plenty of water can be given so much the better, says Meehan's Monthly.

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NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Fruit Crop Damaged by Storm.—Fruit in an Abandoned Chain-Hillside Men Drained.
Great damage to the fruit crop of Michigan was caused by the terrific wind storm that swept the State after its visitation at Chicago. Over a belt 200 miles wide it is said trees have been uprooted. J. H. Graham of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company said: "Fully 10 per cent of the peach trees of Michigan were damaged by the storm. I have noticed the majority of trees blown up by the roots or splintered by the wind. Seventy-five per cent of the winter apples are on the ground. The loss cannot yet be estimated, but reports from all over the State show that the devastation was widespread."

Find Fortune in Old Mine.
Pittsburg capitalists are reopening an abandoned copper mine at Copper Harbor and will operate it quite extensively in the future. The mine, of which there is a large vein. The ore is the protoxide, the richest of any of the four metallic manganese, the amount of which occasionally runs to nearly 70 per cent of the ore in weight. At present the entire American supply of manganese, except a limited quantity contained in the manganeseiferous iron ore of Michigan and Wisconsin, is imported mainly from Spain.

Have Trouble Getting Mail.
Postoffice Inspector Tarsell recently made an inspection of postoffices in twenty-eight counties in Michigan. All but two were in excellent condition. At Michie, the inspector found a mare's nest. The postmaster could neither read nor write, and his clerk was deaf and dumb. Farmers when inquiring for mail had to either get it themselves or write their requests on slips of paper. The clerk had a waste paper basket filled with written instructions as to where to find farmers' correspondence, with a general description of the letters.

Hillside Youth Makes a Confession.
John Hoss of Hillside, who was sentenced to Jackson for five years for burglary, and a companion secreted themselves in the house of Sam Smith near Oshtemo last February for the purpose of robbery. Smith and his wife came home from a neighbor's house and found a stranger in their house. The stranger, who was without money, asked for a ride to Nebraska. Hoss, who is Smith's nephew, recently returned. He confessed his part in the crime and pleaded guilty.

Die Trying to Reach Shore.
Paul B. Dett of Detroit, a friend on the United States steamer Yantic, and his cousin, Paul Salomon, were drowned in the river, the result of their boat capsizing. The boat was one of the yawls of the Yantic, with a single rigging. There were six men in the boat, but the other four clung to the capsized craft, and were picked up. Dett and Salomon tried to swim to the shore and drowned in full view of several hundred people.

Fired a Bullet Into Her Bosom.
Mrs. Emma Johnson shot herself at the Grand Trunk depot in Lapeer. Mrs. Johnson had prepared to take her departure on the train and the bus in which she rode had just reached the depot when a shot was heard inside and Mrs. Johnson received the bullet in her body. Mrs. Johnson had been the subject of much discussion in the community recently.

Mine Inspector Crushed to Death.
Capt. A. Gulson, mine inspector of Iron County, was instantly killed by a fall of ground in the Columbia mine at Crystal Falls. He was underground inspecting the workings of the mine when the accident occurred. He resided at Iron River and had been engaged by the Pickands-Mather mines at that place.

Within Our Borders.
Earl Henningsway has been appointed a letter carrier at Benton Harbor.
Marvin N. Mason has been appointed postmaster at Butterworth, vice Jesse S. Dennis, resigned.

The fair residence of Henry Everett was unfairly burned to the ground at Ypsilanti, the result of the explosion of a gasoline stove.

The enormous crop of peaches has almost exhausted the stocks of the package makers in the lake shore fruit belt.

Dr. M. Boyer of Las Cruces, Tex., shot and killed himself at the sanitarium at Battle Creek, where he had been for some time for his health.

Leaking gas mains are doing great injury to some of the fine shade trees at Battle Creek, and steps will be taken at once to remedy the evil.

An electric railroad from Grand Rapids to Ionia via Ada, Lovell and Sarnia, is practically a sure thing, according to the Grand Rapids Herald.

Burglars had a field day at Sodus. They broke into half a dozen residences and carried off cash, jewelry, gold watches and various articles of more or less value.

A large barn, together with its contents, including hay, grain, bugles, harnesses and two bicycles, belonging to Tom, Earl Maseley, burned at Holland, last night. It is supposed that a tramp who was refused food set the building on fire.

Edward Miller, a mulatto, aged 54 years, sentenced from Bay County, Oct. 12, 1899, to two years in the State house of correction for larceny, made his escape from Ionia. He was a "frisky" and was employed outside the walls as a cook in the family.

Mine building and general improvement has been done at Kalkaska so far this season that there has been a decrease in ten years. There are no vacant houses or business places to be had.

A thief made the mistake of his life at Flint the other night. He attempted to hold up a man whom he met, walking in the railroad yard, and in about two jumps of a hand he has been handcuffed and on the way to the lockup. His intended victim was an officer who had gone to the yards to watch for the man who had been making numerous hold-ups there of late.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character.
—Wholesome Food for Thought—
Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

1. July 1. Jesus Walking on the Sea. Matt. 14: 22-23.
2. July 8. Jesus the Bread of Life. John 6: 22-40.
3. July 15. The Gentle Woman's Faith. Mark 7: 24-30.
4. July 22. Peter's Confession and Christ's Rebuke. Matt. 16: 13-28.
5. July 29. The Transfiguration. Luke 9: 28-35.
6. Aug. 5. Jesus and the Children. Matt. 18: 1-14.
7. Aug. 12. The Forgiving Spirit. Matt. 18: 21-35.
8. Aug. 19. The Man Born Blind. John 9: 1-17.
9. Aug. 26. Jesus the Good Shepherd. John 10: 1-16.
10. Sept. 2. The Seventy Sent Forth. Luke 10: 1-11; 17-20.
11. Sept. 9. The Good Samaritan. Luke 10: 25-37.
12. Sept. 16. The Rich Fool. Luke 12: 13-21.
13. Sept. 23. The Duty of Watchfulness. Luke 12: 35-40.

The lesson for Sept. 30 is a review on the subjects given above, all of which have been the subjects of study since July 1. The quarter's lessons include the latter part of the Galilean ministry and the beginning of the Jericho ministry, being part of the third year of Jesus' public career, the year A. D. 30. It was the following April that he was crucified. The general characteristics of the period are (1) The waning of Jesus' popularity, following the climax reached at the time of the feeding of 5,000; (2) The northern journey for retirement and for instructing the disciples; (3) A heralding and ethical mission in Perea, accompanied by further preparation of the disciples for coming trials.

Considering the fact that there is no unity in the thirteen lessons like that sometimes found, a review lesson by lesson is probably the most practical. Such a review should aim at getting at merely the essential facts of each lesson, not attempting to touch details for the reason that a teacher following the latter method cannot possibly cover thirteen lessons in the thirty or thirty-five minutes allowed, and it is unfortunate to stop in the middle of a lesson.

In a review, they must be left to individual ingenuity. Almost any pictorial or initial device is preferable to the stereotyped "What is the title of the fifth lesson—the golden text—what does the lesson teach?" Have a series of pictures, one representing or typifying each lesson sketched on a blackboard, and from

periphrases, or otherwise obtained, the pupils to turn upon the incidents or teachings thus represented. Or have the initial letters of the lesson titles, and see who can give the most following this up with a few questions about each lesson. Or, as previously suggested, in other reviews, use a map and trace the journeys of Jesus during the quarter's lessons.

An artificial unity may be assumed for the thirteen lessons, such as (2) Teaching Men: (1) How to Trust. (2) How to Feed the Soul. (3) How to Persevere in Prayer. (4) How to Please God. (5) How to Obey. (6) How to Forgive. (7) How to Testify for Christ. (8) The Protecting Love of Jesus. (9) How to Herald the Gospel. (10) How to Show Mercy. (11) How to Use Riches. (12) The Duty of Watchfulness.

Or we may classify the lessons as showing different aspects of Jesus' character and work, for example: (1) Jesus as Master of Nature. (2) Jesus the Bread of Life. (3) Jesus Compassionate Toward Despised Peoples. (4) Jesus as the Rewarder of Faith and the Rebuker of Presumption. (5) Jesus as the Beloved Son. (6) Jesus the Tender-Hearted. (7) Jesus the Preacher of Boundless Forgiveness. (8) Jesus the Healer of the Blind. (9) Jesus the Good Shepherd. (10) Jesus the King About to Go on a Journey. (11) Jesus the Preacher of Tolerance and Humanitarianism. (12) Jesus—the Scourer of the Proud Pharisee. (13) Jesus Coming Again.

Such analyses are useful in so far as they help to hold the events and teachings of the lessons in mind, no farther. It is perhaps needless to say that any such list should not be communicated bodily to a class of school by teacher or superintendent, but rather brought out by questions and their placed on a blackboard or paper.

Next Lesson.—Jesus Dining With a Pharisee.—Luke 14: 1-14.

Not Personally.
The Antiquarian Society of Smithton was holding its anniversary meeting, an occasion of much splendor and importance.

A young woman who acted in the capacity of society reporter for one of the morning papers of the city, in making her rounds for the purpose of securing the names of those in attendance, approached a somewhat elderly but well-preserved spinster, who was moving in her stately manner amid the throng.

"I suppose, Miss Runham," the reporter said, jotting down the name in her notebook, "you are an Antiquarian?"

"I am a member of the Antiquarian Society," responded Miss Runham, with great dignity, "and having an impression that an 'antiquarian' is a thing as is an antiquity."

Giving Silverware an Old Look.
Modern silverware is aged by a New York dealer by covering it with oil and lined ovens and baking in a slow oven for twenty-four hours. When it comes out and is cleaned off the surface is mottled and discolored, looking as if it had been in a vault for a century. So skillfully is this artificial aging done that many collectors and jewelers have recommended a law compelling the makers to stamp the bogus goods.

A Different Point of View.
Wealthy Patient.—And this vermillion appendix which is causing all my trouble is, as I am informed, quite useless.

Doctor.—Er, well, I would hardly so far as to say that.—Detroit Journal.

New Cure for Rheumatism.
A German doctor of reputation prescribes aluminum as a cure for rheumatism. A flange made of this metal joined with another generates a gentle current of electricity, which, he says, effects a perfect cure.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character.
—Wholesome Food for Thought—
Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

1. July 1. Jesus Walking on the Sea. Matt. 14: 22-23.
2. July 8. Jesus the Bread of Life. John 6: 22-40.
3. July 15. The Gentle Woman's Faith. Mark 7: 24-30.
4. July 22. Peter's Confession and Christ's Rebuke. Matt. 16: 13-28.
5. July 29. The Transfiguration. Luke 9: 28-35.
6. Aug. 5. Jesus and the Children. Matt. 18: 1-14.
7. Aug. 12. The Forgiving Spirit. Matt. 18: 21-35.
8. Aug. 19. The Man Born Blind. John 9: 1-17.
9. Aug. 26. Jesus the Good Shepherd. John 10: 1-16.
10. Sept. 2. The Seventy Sent Forth. Luke 10: 1-11; 17-20.
11. Sept. 9. The Good Samaritan. Luke 10: 25-37.
12. Sept. 16. The Rich Fool. Luke 12: 13-21.
13. Sept. 23. The Duty of Watchfulness. Luke 12: 35-40.

The lesson for Sept. 30 is a review on the subjects given above, all of which have been the subjects of study since July 1. The quarter's lessons include the latter part of the Galilean ministry and the beginning of the Jericho ministry, being part of the third year of Jesus' public career, the year A. D. 30. It was the following April that he was crucified. The general characteristics of the period are (1) The waning of Jesus' popularity, following the climax reached at the time of the feeding of 5,000; (2) The northern journey for retirement and for instructing the disciples; (3) A heralding and ethical mission in Perea, accompanied by further preparation of the disciples for coming trials.

Considering the fact that there is no unity in the thirteen lessons like that sometimes found, a review lesson by lesson is probably the most practical. Such a review should aim at getting at merely the essential facts of each lesson, not attempting to touch details for the reason that a teacher following the latter method cannot possibly cover thirteen lessons in the thirty or thirty-five minutes allowed, and it is unfortunate to stop in the middle of a lesson.

In a review, they must be left to individual ingenuity. Almost any pictorial or initial device is preferable to the stereotyped "

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BORN—Sept. 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell, of Cheney, a son.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

FOR RENT—A house on the Mortenson place. Julius Nelson.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

I. H. Richardson, of South Branch, was in town, last week.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

WANTED—A new milk cow. Jul. Nelson, Grayling.

Mr. and Mrs. John Felling were in town, shopping, one day last week, and called at the sanctum.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Miss Little Coventry is visiting her sister, at Holly, and will pass a time with others in that section.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Wright are home from their vacation, going last week to visit his father in Albion.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Squid Bekker has gone to Ann Arbor, where he will take the Dental course in the university.

A. B. Corwin threshed 700 bushels of grain. This doesn't look much like starving on the plains.

Duane Willett, of Vassar, was in town, Monday, shaking hands with old friends.

The Goodfellowship Circle will hold its first regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Chas. Trombley, on Monday evening, Oct. 1st, 1900.

Mrs. Shattuck, holding No. 71 was the lucky one in the raffle last Saturday evening for the quilt at Mrs. Goupils.

Friday, Oct. 12th is the date when J. Leahy, the expert optician, will again be here, and will remain two days. Office with Dr. Insley.

F. R. Deckrow was down last week and put up our windmill, so we can grind feed for the cattle. It makes the red-barn look better.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, in fact for everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Sheriff Owen has sold his brown team to H. S. Buck, and has bought the hay flyers of F. E. Hoessli. He does not propose to ride in anybody's dust.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

"We are for Bliss", is the title to a new campaign song of excellent music and appropriate words. It is bound to be popular.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and of all kinds of Sewing Machines, will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The W. R. C. will place on sale in the window of the Millinery store, Saturday Sept. 29th, Cake, Biscuits, Lemon Pies, Baked Beans and Fried Cakes.

Ulcers, open or obstinate sores, scalds and piles, quickly cured by Bannan's, the most healing Medicine in the world. L. Fournier.

Mrs. S. McIntyre wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling and vicinity that she has for sale a line of Fall and Winter Hats, from Mrs. Hinkley, of Bay City.

Why is it some people will keep a matter of news as quiet as possible, and then wonder why it does not appear in the local paper. Again we find people who want things in the paper, but will not give us the item for fear they will appear bold or something else. Happenings that are matters of local news we want, and it will be appreciated by the public. We never tell if you give an item about yourself.

To Cure a Cold in One Day—take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Last Thursday evening the Ladies of the G. A. R. and their friends to the number of about fifty, met in a social way at the home of their president, Mrs. R. P. Forbes, and all pronounced it one of the most social affairs ever held in the village, enjoyable in every way, besides adding a nice little sum to their treasury.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in Michigan for cold cream, manufacturing wholesale houses, 5000 year, same pay, honesty more than anything else required. No references any kind in any city. Address self-addressed stamped envelope, Manufacturers, Third Floor, 300 Madison St., Chicago.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin-Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin-Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

If you want some excellent Broilers for your Sunday Dinner, call on W. H. Niles.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of G. H. Wendland, of Bay City.

A big Silk Sale at Jos. Croteau's cash store; Sept. 27th., to Oct. 6th. 45 ct. silks for 25 cents. \$1 silks for 65 cents.

The Christian Endeavors are anticipating a most enjoyable time to be had in the church parlors, Friday evening, Sept. 28th. Everyone is cordially invited to come and spend a pleasant evening. Refreshments, 10 cents. We know our SOUKS will be a success. Come and see if they are not.

N. Michelson has just completed harvesting on the Houghton Lake farm. He threshed 728 bushels of wheat, and 2,500 bushels of oats, and cut 75 tons of tame hay, and about a thousand tons from the big marsh. He has put in forty-eight acres of wheat for the next harvest, and has sixty acres of the best corn in the state, in silo and shock. He will winter five hundred head of cattle, and 125 sheep. Everything on the place is moving in a most satisfactory manner.

Our citizens will remember Miss Oriska Haverfield, a stepdaughter of Col. Worden, who resided here for some time while the Col. was connected with the U. S. Land Office, and who was an expert musician.

After leaving here she continued her musical studies, in this country and in Paris, where she was married to Chas. W. Glover, of Ypsilanti, but was soon divorced. She next appeared on the stage at Wonderland in Detroit, is now married again, and has sued Glover for \$10,000 a year alimony. She is a bright woman and well advertised, but her tastes are such that we doubt if she would be a success as the wife of a moss-back farmer.

We have to record one of the saddest accidents which ever occurred in our village, resulting in the drowning of Charlie, a four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pond. The little fellow with a number of others wandered down to the river at the lower bridge, and Charlie crawled out on the platform by the side of a boat-house, and in some way lost his balance and went head foremost into the rapid water. The frantic cries of his playmates soon brought help, who followed down the stream and found him in a deep eddy at the mouth of the East Branch. Every effort for resuscitation was put forth with no avail. He had been carried about a mile by the rapid current. The grief of the parents cannot be portrayed. Mr. Pond was north with his train, and did not learn of his loss until he reached here in the evening. The deepest sympathy of the entire community is with the stricken family.

Circuit Court.

Court convened the 18th. Judge Sharpe presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

The People vs. Joseph Williams, Assault with intent to murder. The jury brought in a verdict of Assault only, and the prisoner was discharged, the court deeming his confinement in jail sufficient punishment for the misdemeanor.

The People vs. Arthur Ralster, Forgery. The jury disagreed and the cause was continued.

The People vs. Whitney Beebe, Rape. As the parties were married the Pros. Attorney entered a nolle prosequi, and the prisoner was discharged.

Jas. A. Leighton vs. Jacob Siegel and O. Parsons, Ejectment, Judgment for defendants.

Christ. Peterson vs. Chas. Ginnabach, Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff for \$75.00, with costs to defendant.

Jas. A. Leighton vs. Thos. Judge Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff for \$250.20 and cost.

Octavia Mitchell vs. Leon Mitchell, Divorce. Decree granted.

David Flagg vs. Sarah J. Flagg, Divorce. Decree granted.

Hubbard Head vs. A. Griffin and the Auditor General. Bill to cancel tax deeds. Submitted.

The People ex. rel. vs. Board of Review of Grayling township. Order to show cause. Motion granted.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

Notice.

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BORN—Sept. 25th., to Rev. S. G. and Mrs. Taylor, of Jerry, a daughter.

F. H. Deaymond will sell his thorough-bred cattle and sheep at auction, on his farm at Rhoda, next Thursday. It will be a grand chance for farmers to get a start with good stock.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Don't fail to visit the Imperial Art Studio when in need of any thing artistic in the Photo line. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 6 p. m. Finishing for amateurs a specialty. Amateur supplies on sale.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors for the township of Grayling will meet in caucus at the Court House, Friday evening, Oct. 5th, 1900, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the county convention, to be held Oct. 6th, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

By order of Township Committee. W. BLANSHAN, Chairm.

T. A. CARNEY, Sec'y.

Announcement.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of

JUDGE OF PROBATE,

for Crawford County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, when called.

JOHN C. HANSON.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Compliments are very acceptable and thanks cheer the publisher, but cold cash is what himself and family require to live upon. A storekeeper or a manufacturer would think a man crazy who came into his office, and after complimenting his goods, demanded a few of them gratis. This is the sort of customer the publisher has to deal with six days in a week. Ex.

How Bright's Disease starts. Indigestion, biliousness, blood poisoned with urea and uric acid (which should have been excreted by the kidneys), rheumatic pains in nerves and joints, causing irritation of the kidneys, then pain over the small of the back, mark sure approach of Bright's Disease. Do not delay taking Foley's Kidney Cure, for it makes the kidneys fight. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

Eugene Kieley, of Roscommon, is the democratic nominee for State Senator, from this district. Were it possible to elect a democrat Eugene is as good a man as they have, but he has too much sense to loose sleep, time or money in the attempt to secure an election.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a pure medicine, and contains no concentrated form of remedies recognized by the most skillful of the medical profession as the most effective agents for the cure of kidney and bladder diseases. L. Fournier.

John Dell cut our corn on the plains farm, and reports stalks measuring 12 feet and 2 inches. It was Saters Earliest Fodder, and the average growth was over 10 feet.

Half the world is in darkness as to the cause of their ill health. If they would start to treat their kidney's with Foley's Kidney Cure, the weakness of body and mind, backache, headache and rheumatic pains would disappear. L. Fournier.

J. M. Jones received a basket of Italian prunes from "Joe and Vena", from Washington, which were sampled by the "Avalanche" and pronounced superb.

Allen Halverson of West Prairie, Wis., says: "People come ten miles to buy Foley's Kidney Cure," while J. A. Spier of Haverhill, Ind., says: "It is the wonder of the age." L. Fournier.

To an unprejudiced observer it looks as if men would be permitted to wear shirt waists next season. Won't that be nice. Just think of a man walking the streets with one hand behind him most of the time trying to keep his shirt waist and top of trousers together. Maybe fashion will allow us to button our trousers to our waists as we did before our mothers would let us wear suspenders. Anyhow, let the shirt waist come, and after a while we may be allowed to add skirts to our wardrobe. —Ex.

"I had a running sore on my leg for seven years," writes Mrs. James Forest of Chippewa Falls, Wis., "and spent hundreds of dollars in trying to get it healed. Two boxes of Bannan's Salve entirely cured it." L. Fournier.

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Notice.

Attention!

We desire to call the attention of the citizens of Grayling and vicinity to our new stock of Shoes, consisting of all the latest styles and best makes, namely the celebrated Rindge, Kalmbach & Co., C. E. Smith (Shoe and others). We have Shoes for men, women, boys, girls and also for the babies.

When you come to buy your shoes, come prepared to buy your groceries, as we sell the best at lowest prices. We are sole agents for McArthur's Patent Flour, the best on earth for bread, also the celebrated Ja-Vo-Blend Coffee, for 25 cents, and Black Cross Tea for 50 cents, that experts say can't be beat.

Choice Fruits, Confectionary, Tobacco and Cigars always on hand. Give me a call.

WALMAR JORGENSEN,
Successor to Claggett & Blair.

School Books!

Fornier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.
Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

GREATEST
Cloak Sale,
Ever

Held in Michigan!

We commence this week one of the greatest cloak sales ever held by any store in Michigan. Over one thousand new Jackets and Capes and hundreds of silk and French flannel Waists, Children and Misses' Jackets, Collarettes, Fur Jackets, etc.

Special prices on everything in the cloak department, and it will pay you to come to Bay City to buy your new cloaks.

Here are a few prices, read them over carefully, and when you come to Bay City come to our store. We sell goods cheap, and want your trade.

100 crushed and plain Plush Capes, 30 inches long, all satin lined and trimmed with Thibet fur all around collar and down both fronts. Special price \$5.00 each.

50 Children Jackets, all sizes, at \$2.50 each, worth double.

One big lot of Ladies Jackets, all sizes, all colors, all styles, and black storm collars, worth \$7.50; special sale price \$5.00 each.

75 elegant Ladies 22 inches satin lined Kersey Jackets, new collar and bell sleeves, worth \$10.00, for only \$7.50 each.

25 Ladies' Golf Capes, all styles, 27 inches long, at \$5.00 each.

All wool flannel Waists, very stylish, all colors, special at \$2.00 each, worth \$3.00.

All kinds and styles of taffeta and satin waists at \$5.00 each.

75 handsome Kersey Jackets, all lined with best taffeta silks new storm collar and bell sleeves, worth \$15.00, special price \$10.00 each.

Don't fail to buy your new Cloak or Cape at our store!

P. S. Also big line of Shoes, Millinery and Carpets.

It's the place for you to trade! Send us your mail orders! Prompt service.

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.,
Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

Complete stock of
Fall and Winter Goods
Just arrived.
New Ad. next Week.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,
ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Blumenthal
—AND—
Baumgart,
THE BIG

One Price For All Store

The season has arrived where people have to buy heavy goods for Fall and Winter, and we have therefore inaugurated our

Fall Opening Sale
from Saturday, September the 22d. until Saturday, the 29th, with a **Cash Discount of 10 per cent** on all cash sales in all departments, Rubbers excepted.

It will pay you to buy your goods early.

We are ready to show you a fine line of Ladies', Misses and children's apes and jackets, Fur offshoots and Collars, also a line of Men's, Ladies' and Misses' warm Shoes and Slippers, unsurpassed anywhere.

Our line of Men's, Boys, and children Ulsters, Overcoats and Reefers is complete, and comprises many varieties, and you will have no trouble to find what you want.

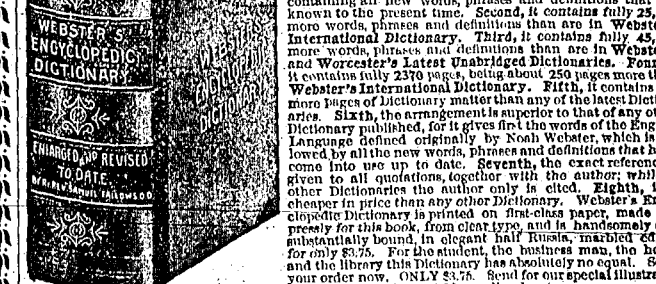
Remember the 10 per cent cash discount you will get during this sale. As our prices are lower than at any other house in town, this will bring it down in reach of everyone.

Respectfully Yours
BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.
THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary.

Regular \$10.00

Dictionary for \$3.75.



Greatly enlarged and revised to date. Advantages of Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary over every other Dictionary published: First, it is the latest Dictionary published containing all new words, phrases and definitions that are known to the present time. Second, it contains fully 25,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's International Dictionary. Third, it contains fully 45,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's and Worcester's Latest Unabridged Dictionary. Fourth, it contains fully 250 pages, being about 250 pages more than Webster's International Dictionary. Fifth, it contains 500 more pages of Dictionary matter than any of the latest Dictionaries. Sixth, the arrangement is superior to that of any other Dictionary published, for it gives first the words of the English Language defined originally by Noah Webster, which is followed by all the new words, phrases and definitions that have come into use up to date. Seventh, the exact reference is given to all quotations together with the author's name, and the Dictionary is printed on first-class paper, made especially for this book, from client type, and is handsomely and substantially bound in elegant half Russia, marbled edges, for only \$3.75. For the student, the business man, the home and the library this Dictionary has absolutely no equal. Send your order now. ONLY \$3.75. Send for our special illustrated book catalogue, free. Address all orders to

THE WERNER COMPANY,
Publishers and Manufacturers. AKRON, OHIO.
(The Werner Company is thoroughly reliable.)—Editor.

SEEK IMPURE MEATS.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTS CATTLE AT CHICAGO YARDS.

Beef, Hogs, Sheep and Calves Are Searched for Disease—Rigid Post and Ante-Mortem Examination of Each Animal by Lynx-Eyed Officials.

Few people have even the least knowledge of the great work done by the national government in inspecting the killing of cattle, hogs and sheep at the Chicago stock yards. This inspection is being carried on in the stock yards of forty-eight other cities in the United States, but it is operated on a far greater scale in Chicago than at any other point. Such a sharp watch for diseased and objectionable animals is maintained that it is practically an impossibility for unfit meat, designed for interstate or export shipment, to leave the inspected slaughter-houses at the yards. Every animal killed receives two or three inspections and when a diseased one is found the carcass is guarded as carefully as a box of jewelry until it is completely destroyed, as far as edible purposes are concerned.

Two kinds of inspection are given every beef, hog or sheep that goes out of the yards as being fit to eat. These examinations are ante-mortem and post-mortem. Sometimes the first one alone is sufficient to bar out animals and they never get as far as the slaughtering pens. The ante-mortem inspection, of course, takes place "on the hoof" and is conducted just before the animals are driven onto the scales to be weighed for purchase by the packer from the stockman. The inspector examines each animal as it is driven forward toward the platform of the scales. Any animal that is evidently affected with disease or is emaciated is ordered cut out. The packer, of course, declines to buy an animal which the inspector has

and intestines have been thrown before him. Spots on the lungs, enlargement of the lymph glands, darkened appearance of other glands, blackened spinal column and perhaps half a dozen additional points indicate to him at once that the hog is diseased. Every time this inspector finds a case, which he thinks suspicious or clearly defined as unfit for food he steps forward from his chair and slips a wire loop through the flesh of the hog. The wire bears a large yellow card stating that the carcass is condemned. Also attached to the wire is a small lead seal for fastening the two ends of the wire together.

At that moment the wire is not sealed, but its presence bearing the yellow card signifies that the carcass is to be placed on one side for further examination. For removing this wire and card the United States laws prescribe a heavy fine and imprisonment.

Carcasses Examined Twice. Further down the line of moving porkers is the second United States inspector. The first inspector has neither the time nor the opportunity for doing more than to inspect that viscera of the animal. The hog has not yet been split in twain and he could not possibly see the interior conditions of the carcass, but before the swine have been pushed down as far as the second inspector each one has been chopped into halves by the sharp cleavers in the hands of the workmen. This official gives the inner cavities an examination and also carefully inspects the outer skin. Red spots on the hide or granular tubercles sticking to the abdominal or chest walls are the most common evidences of disease found by this inspector. The red spots indicate cholera and the tubercles are evidence of tuberculosis, or consumption. The official goes through the same tagging as was referred to above, unless the carcass was one that had already been tagged by the first inspector.

The yellow-carded hogs are run off on a side track and all of them kept together until after they can be visited

were precious meat. At the gate opening into these rooms is a government office which keeps track of everything that goes into or out of these rigid apartments. Foreign regulations have been so rigid in relation to admission of American pork that these extremely strict and iron-clad regulations have become absolutely necessary.

Accept Beef Inspection. The requirements in regard to American beef maintained by foreign countries are by no means as heavy as those on pork, and the United States inspection given for interstate trade is accepted as ample by all other countries. Cattle are not usually so liable to disease as hogs and on a day when fifteen or twenty hogs might be thrown out in a single packing house there might be only one, two or three cattle. Diseased steers are often among the very finest appearing and heaviest that are purchased. That they are worthless is only discovered after they have been killed and opened. Tuberculosis is the disease with which the cattle are most often found to be afflicted. It is also often found among diseased hogs, but cholera is most common with the latter. The men who inspect hogs can just as well as not sit down while performing most of the work, so they remain on duty a half a day at a time, but those performing work over cattle must constantly walk about, so they are kept on duty only two hours at a time, the men laboring in two alternating shifts. In the cattle slaughtering department one man does all of the actual inspecting, but a second official puts the purple stamps on the beefs.

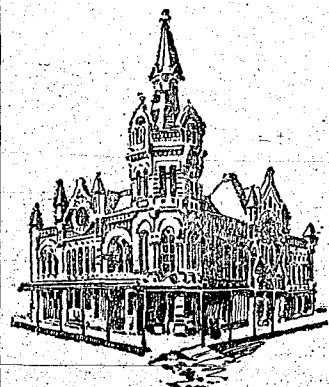
The layman would at once vote the job of the cattle inspector most unpleasant. In a long, yellow, oil-coat inspector tramps about in blood an inch or two deep, up and down the long line of men who are doing various features in the dressing of the cattle. He can't sit down or stand still as can the inspectors in the hog departments. Too many important things are done, or ex-

GALVESTON AS IT WAS

BEAUTIFUL AND PROGRESSIVE SOUTHERN CITY.

The Greatest Cotton Port and the Fifth Commercial City in the United States—Has Risen Before the Fury of Storm, Fire and Flood.

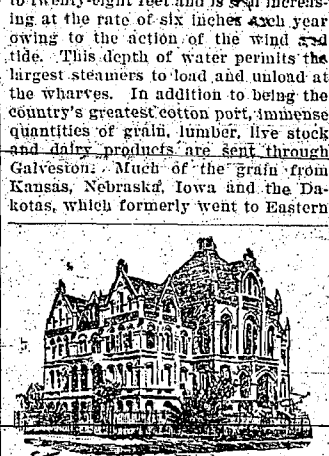
Galveston, previous to the devastating storm, was one of the most beautiful and progressive cities of the sunny South. Its history indicates that it has been one of the most unfortunate. In 1872 the entire eastern portion of the city was swept away by a tidal wave which followed a terrific storm that raged along the Gulf coast for three days. When the city had recovered from this calamity and was built up



MASONIC TEMPLE.

In more beautiful and substantial style than even a devastating fire nearly destroyed it in November, 1885. Its enterprising citizens were not dismayed, however, and the city was soon rebuilt. In August, 1890, it was injured commercially to a great extent by the Brazos flood in which rich farming lands having an area of 1,350,000 acres were submerged for eight days to a depth of two to twenty feet. The loss as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture was \$7,414,000. The city has triumphed over all these adversities and will doubtless arise with increased strength from the present disastrous disaster for it is the greatest seaport of the South, being connected with the entire railway system of the United States and Mexico and having direct lines of steamship communication with all the great ports of the world. It is the largest cotton exporting point in the United States and among the 127 foreign exporting points in the country it holds fifth place. During the year 1893 its exports increased \$10,500,000 and its export and import trade is now fully \$100,000,000 a year.

Harbor Improvements. A leading cause of the city's great commercial progress during the past few years is the harbor improvements made by the national government, involving an expenditure of over \$8,000,000. In 1895 the depth of the channel over the bar was only twenty-one feet. By the construction of jetties and other improvements which were finished in January, 1898, the depth was increased to twenty-eight feet and is still increasing at the rate of six inches each year owing to the action of the wind and tide. This depth of water permits the largest steamers to load and unload at the wharves. In addition to being the country's greatest cotton port, immense quantities of grain, lumber, live stock and dairy products are sent through Galveston. Much of the grain from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas, which formerly went to Eastern

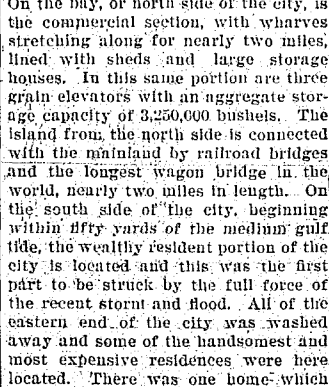


ORPHAN'S HOME.

ports for shipment now goes to Galveston because the shippers can save in charges by loading at that port. The lumber exports in 1898 amounted to \$1,247,914 and in 1899, the port handled \$200,000 worth of eggs. Its trade in live stock, dairy products and poultry has developed rapidly since the harbor improvements.

Location and Description. Galveston is situated on the northeast extremity of Galveston Island at the mouth of Galveston Bay, the entrance

to which is through the channel between the city and the southwest point of the peninsula of Bolivar. The island is twenty-seven miles long, runs north-east and south-west, and is from one and one-half to three and one-half miles wide. Where the city is built it is intersected with many small bayous and bordered through its whole length on the gulf side by a smooth, hard beach, forming a splendid drive and unsurpassed bathing. On this beach is the magnificent Sea Beach Hotel. The streets of the city are but a few feet above the level of the bay. They are wide and straight and the residence quarters are beautiful, abounding in luxuriant gardens shaded with magnolias and oleanders. During the summer months thousands of pleasure seekers from all parts of the South go to Galveston to enjoy the many attractions of the city and its surroundings. On the bay, or north side of the city, is the commercial section, with wharves stretching along for nearly two miles, lined with sheds and large storage houses. In this same portion are three grain elevators with an aggregate storage capacity of 3,250,000 bushels. The island from the north side is connected with the mainland by railroad bridges and the longest wagon bridge in the world, nearly two miles in length. On the south side of the city, beginning within fifty yards of the meeting gulf tide, the wealthy residential portion of the city is located and this was the first part to be struck by the full force of the recent storm and flood. All of the eastern end of the city was washed away and some of the handsomest and most expensive residences were here located. There was one home which alone cost the owner over \$1,000,000. Among the principal buildings of the city are, or were, the new custom house and postoffice, the cotton exchange, the Court House, the Ball field school, the free public library, the Roman Catholic University of St. Mary, the John Seale Hospital and the School of Medicine of the State University. All the buildings of the city were constructed on substantial and modern lines. The city had gas and electric light plants, a water works system valued at \$450,000 and supplied from artesian wells and a number of first-class hotels. In 1893 the gross city valuations were \$25,000,000. The city debt was \$1,750,000 and



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, GALVESTON.

the officials had authority to issue \$1,500,000 in bonds to raise money for permanent improvements, and it owned property to the value of \$1,955,500. The population, according to the figures given by the census bureau for 1900, is 37,789.

History of the City. The island of Galveston was occupied by the famous pirate Lafitte in 1817 and continued to be his headquarters until his settlement was broken up in 1821. It is believed by many that somewhere on the island are buried treasures of the pirate and many stories of romance have been woven about the daring rover and his last home. The city of Galveston was founded in 1837. It was the scene of stirring events during the Civil War. The Federal forces occupied the city Oct. 8, 1862, but it was retaken by the Confederates on Jan. 1, 1863. During the past few years the United States has spent \$822,000 in the construction and equipment of coast fortifications near the city.

Bay of Galveston. The bay of Galveston, the mouth of which is guarded by the island, on which the city stands as a sentinel, is a body of water with an area of about 450 square miles. It has an irregular coast line and branches out into various arms. It receives the San Jacinto and Trinity rivers and Buffalo Bayou. Owing to the island being but little higher than the bay, inundations have often been threatened. The bay is quite shallow in most parts. Entrance to it is through the recently constructed deep water channel and banking it on either side are the stone jetties five miles long.

Almost every girl of sixteen has her mind made up that some day she will have a son named De Montville, or a daughter named Geraldine.

Prince Alfred. Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who died recently, was the younger brother of the Prince of Wales. He was born at Windsor Castle on Aug. 6, 1844, was prepared for the navy and entered that service as a cadet in 1858. He served at various foreign stations and became fond of his profession of sailor. In 1892 the Prince was offered the throne of Greece, but declined. In that same year he was created Duke of Edinburgh.



PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster. An attempt was made on March 12, 1888, in New South Wales to assassinate him. The assassin, O'Farrell, was executed the following April. In 1874 the Prince was married to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, the only daughter of Czar Alexander III. The ceremony took place at St. Petersburg with great pomp. In 1893 the Prince, on the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, succeeded to the duchy and took the oath of loyalty to the British crown. The children of the Duke are: Princess Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875; Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876; Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878; and Beatrice, born April 20, 1884. All except Beatrice are married.

In Austria, mushrooms are grown in coal pits.

FIRE ON THE VELDT.

SCENE OF TERROR ON SOUTH AFRICAN PLAINS.

Flames Race Through the Tall Grass, Destroying Homes of Whites, Natives and Dumb Beasts—Wreck and Desolation All that Is Left Behind.

Far away on our left flank the enemy hold the heights and watch us moving outward, while between them and us, stretching mile after mile in a line with our column, ripples a line of scarlet flame, for the foe has fired the veldt to starve the transit miles, horses and oxen. Like a sword unsheathed in the sunlight, the flames sparkle amid the grass, which grows knee deep right to the kopje's very lips. Birds rise on the wing with harsh, resolute cries, flutter a while above their ravished home, then wheel in midair and seek more peaceful pastures. Hares spring up before the crackling flames quite reach their forms and, like gray streaks in a soldier's beard, flash suddenly into view and as suddenly disappear again. Here and there a graceful springbok dashes through the smoke, with head thrown back and graceful limbs extended, his glossy, mottled hide looking doubly beautiful backed by that red streak of fire. The wind catches the quivering crimson streak and for a while the flames race, as I have seen wild horses neck to neck through the saltbush plains, at the sound of the stockman's whip. Then, as the wind drops, the flames curl carelessly around the wealth of growing fodder, biting the grass low down and wrapping it in a mantle of black and red as flame and smoke commingle.

Here and there a pool of water, hidden from view until the fire first strips the veldt land bare, leaps to life like a silver shield in the glare setting of the bare and blackened plain. Small mobs of cattle stand stupidly snuffing the smoke-laden air until the breath of the blaze awakens them to a sense of peril; then with horns lowered like bayonets at the charge, with tails stiff and straight behind them as leveled lances, they leap onward, over or through everything in front of them, following frantically their brute beast protest against the red sea of war.

The flames roll on, they reach the stone walls of a cattle pen and leap it as a hunter takes a brush fence in his stride, onward still until a Kafir kraal is reached. The soft-tipped billows kiss the smooth mud walls, and for a moment transfigure them with a nameless beauty that precedes ruin. Only a moment or two and then the resistless destroyer flannits its pennons amid the reed-thatched roofs, the sparks leap up, the black smoke curls toward the sky, while on the neighboring hills the negro women with their babes in their arms wail woefully, for those rude huts, with all their barbarous trappings, meant home—aye, home and happiness to them. The flames roll onward, now in two long lines, for the Kafir encampment had smoldered them, and now they look, with their beautifully rounded curves, sweeping so gracefully out into the unknown. All that they leave behind is desolation; only blackened walls, slumbering carcasses, weeping women and wailing children.

Away on our right flank we can just make out the skeletons of what a few hours before had been a cluster of smiling farm houses. They do not smile now; they grin horribly in the sunlight, grin as the fleshless skulls of dead men grin on a battlefield after those sections of the veldt—the gray hooded, curved-backed vultures—have screamed their final farewell to the charnel-houses of war, noble war, splendid war, pastime of potentates and princes, invented in hell and patented in all the temples of sorrow.—London News.

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He looked at the picture and laughed loudly. "That's good," he said. "But what does it mean?" She asked. "Mean? Why, it doesn't mean anything," he replied. "It's just a political cartoon."—Chicago Evening Post.

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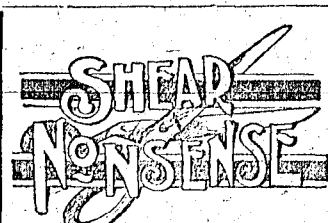
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Golden—Your hair always looks in fine shape. How do you manage it? Wartner—Easy enough. I have two growing boys, and I tell them every day that they mustn't meddle with the hair in power of the garden hose. The result is that my hair is well worn and well watered all the time.—Boston Transcript.

A Whistling People. The natives of Guatemala, one of the Canary Isles, converse with one another by whistling on their fingers. It is possible to understand a message a mile off. Each syllable of a word has its own peculiar sound. Conversa is cut up by a number of deep grooves, which are not bridged over, and as it would otherwise be impossible for the lips to form on separate sides of a glottis to talk with one another without going a long way round to meet, they have hit upon the whistling device as the best means of communication.



Awful—These boxers must be terrible people. "Yes. They couldn't act much worse if they were trying to civilize another country."—Life.

An Anomaly. Eve—"You can't make a bit of an impression on that young Marshall. May-I know it. It's strange, too, for he's so soft."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

First Mosquito—You look cold. Why your teeth are actually chattering. What's the matter? Second Mosquito—I just lit on a girl from Boston.—Philadelphia Record.

Father—Who prepared this pudding? Mother looking at her daughters in succession—I mustn't tell the author desires to remain anonymous.—Megendorfer-Blatter.

In the Lunatic Asylum. Keeper—This poor fellow used to be a famous musician. Visitor—Ah! and now he's a wandering minstrel.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"A man and his wife should be partners like a business firm." "Yes," answered the meek-eyed, silent partner, "and I find my wife is firm enough."—Kansas City Star.

"Nora, these are as heavy as lead. Didn't you tell me you knew how to bake biscuits?" "Yes, an' so I do, but I'm a little shy on the mix'n av 'em, mem."—Chicago Tribune.

"But, mamma, if I buy clothes first I may not have money left to buy a trunk." "Ethel, you haven't any business sense at all; you can borrow a trunk."—Chicago Record.

Hoax—What's the matter, old man? You look all cramped up. Jones—I've just been calling on one of those artistic girls, and spent two hours in a cory corner.—Philadelphia Record.

Uncertain—My wife talks, talks, talks all the time. Henpeck—Impossible. She must listen part of the time, otherwise she wouldn't be so popular with my wife.—Philadelphia Press.

First Traveler (cheerily)—Fine day, isn't it? Second ditto (laughing)—Sir! You have the advantage of me. I don't know you! First Traveler—Humph! I fail to see the advantage.—Exchange.

The Grip on Emergencies. "What's the difference between knowledge and wisdom?" "Well, it takes knowledge to build an automobile, but it takes wisdom to run it."—Chicago Record.

The Prevailing Passion: Young Lady—Mercy me! When I was in the jungle, you came face to face with a tiger. Quel! What did you do? Modern Traveler (broadly)—Photographed it.—New York Weekly.

"Why, I ask you," vociferated the calamity-shrieking orator, "are they having bread riots in Honduras?" "Maybe they've got tired of bananas," hazarded an earnest-looking auditor.—Chicago Tribune.

McGarigle—"Tis said thim doods has a pair o' sospenders for every pair o' pants. Schwartz—Vell so ha I!—McGarigle—How many pair of pants do yer own? Schwartz—Vun.—Manchester Union.

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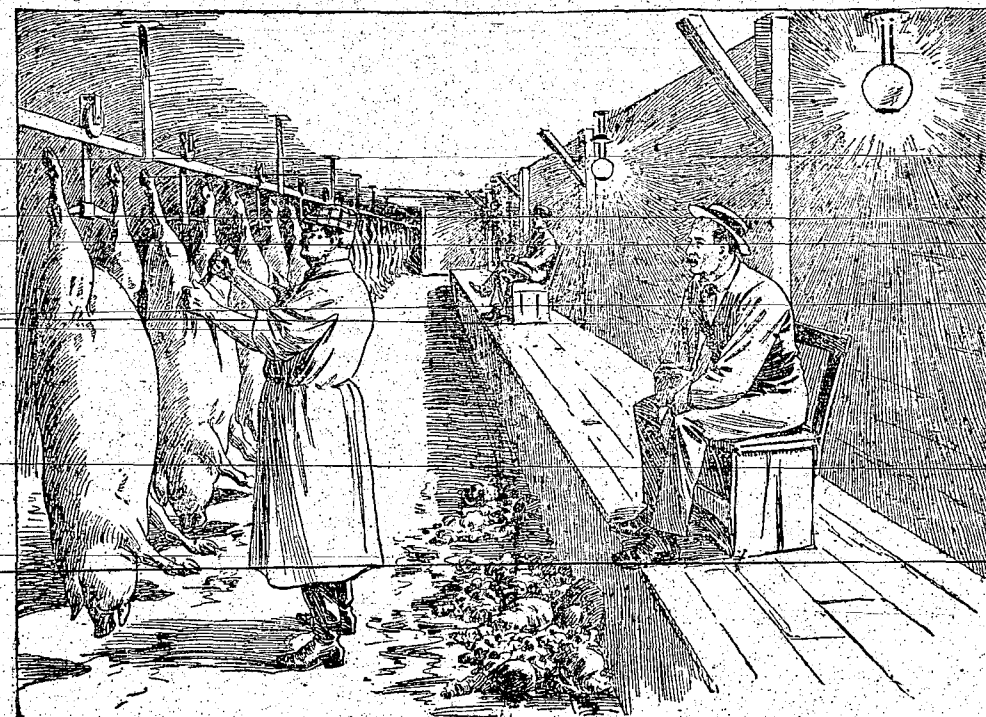
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GOVERNMENT MEAT INSPECTION AT THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

declined to pass, and the loss falls on the stockman. But after this ante-mortem inspection the animals become the property of the packer and all losses through ultimate condemnation of the stock must, of course, fall upon him.

A sheep which bears on its skin plain evidence of "sheep scab," a hog with large red cholera spots on his hide, a steer with external tumors, sores or abscesses, or any animal which exhibits the ordinary indications of illness, such as inability to walk, etc., will be cut out. The law requires that the refused animal must be killed and turned into soap fat and fertilizer.

The number of animals cut out at the ante-mortem examination varies so greatly that the inspectors decline to strike an average on the number excluded per day. Thousands may be passed without one being refused, but in the next hundred 10 per cent or more may be condemned. As a matter of fact, however, many of the diseased animals pass this first inspection without exciting the suspicion on the part of the inspectors, for they bear no exterior evidence whatever of the fact that they are suffering from a dangerous illness.

Passing this first inspection successfully, the animals are weighed and sent to the slaughter-houses of the company purchasing them. Hogs receive by far the most careful inspection. Two inspectors watch the passing of the slaughtered hogs, while but one examines cattle, and there is also but one each for sheep and calves. These hogs are given the stricter examination because of their greater liability to disease and the greatest danger to the human in the incipient stages of hog diseases, and it, of course, goes without saying that early stages of disease in any animal are more difficult to detect than those more advanced.

After going through the first operations at the slaughter-house the hog is strung up by the heels with hundreds of others and passes forward in a line that seems endless. The device to which the animals are strung up is fitted with a small wheel which rolls along a single track. Not far from the point where the hogs are first strung up and only a few feet from the line of moving carcasses, sits the first of the hog inspectors. As each hog passes in front of him, a workman with two slashes of a knife removes the entire viscera from the already partially opened body of the hog and throws them on a platform at the side of the raised chair in which the inspector is sitting. Just above the head of the inspector and a little to the rear is an electric lamp, which throws a brilliant stream of light down on the platform.

Each time as the entrails are thrown down the inspector glances down at them. One glance is sufficient. Long, long practice at post-mortem and familiarity with normal viscera enable the inspector to tell quicker than the wink of an eye if anything is the matter with the hog whose vital organs

by the inspectors after the killing day is over. Each carcass is then given a more thorough examination than was possible at the time when they were passing rapidly in front of the inspectors. If it is found that the pork bears evidence that it is impregnated with disease to an extent that would render its use in the least dangerous, condemnation is then completed. The two ends of the wire which was passed through the flesh by the inspector are pulled together, the loose end is imbedded in a slot in the piece of lead attached to the other end and with pinchers the lead is pressed over the wire. Thus the final sealing is completed. On the lead seal as well as upon the yellow cards appears "U. S. Condemnation."

All of the carcasses condemned are taken to refrigerated retaining rooms, where they are locked up by the United States employees, no one else having keys to the lock. When a room is filled it is sealed as well as locked, and it is a crime for anyone other than an inspector to break the seals. When the packing-house is ready to dispose of the condemned pork the seals are broken and the doors of the retaining rooms unlocked by the officials and, under the eye of an inspector, each hog is removed and pushed down through the hole in the top of the big rendering tank. Into this tank all kinds of offal must be thrown, so that the pork may at once be ruined for use as food. In this tank the pork is steamed and boiled until it is decomposed. The fat rises to the surface and the bones and meat sink to the bottom. The fat skimmed from the top is used in the manufacture of the cheapest kinds of soap and the bones and meat are taken out to be used in making fertilizers.

With the passing of hogs by the second inspector all examination for pork is complete. No record of the inspection is stamped directly upon the carcass, as in the case with cattle, for no whole or half hogs are sent out from the slaughter-houses, all swine being cut into smaller pieces. The inspection brands are later placed on these small pieces, directly on the meat itself or in the form of tags pasted upon the canvas covers.

Pork for foreign export receives examination after passing this regular inspection, which is so elaborate and thorough that it can scarcely be comprehended by anyone who has not made a personal visit to the yards and witnessed the work. From three different parts of the body of every hog which is designed for export bits of flesh are taken for microscope examination. Traces of trichina and other diseased conditions which can be detected only through the microscope are sought for with the utmost diligence. After the pork has satisfactorily passed all of these microscopic tests it is placed in casks and stowed away under lock and key in cold storage rooms. Here it is watched and guarded as if it

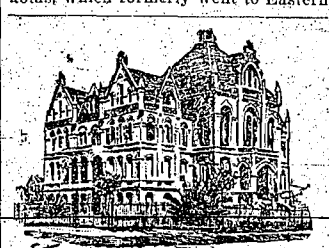
posures made at different places, so in order to see it all he must keep constantly on the move. Cattle are not handled and shoved out of the way as quickly as hogs, so there is time enough for one man to walk here and there and see the skinning, the fat that is soon removed after the killing, the viscera, the exterior of the carcass, the interior, etc. No workman dares remove any part of the carcass from where it was taken out until after it has been examined by the inspector and passed as satisfactory. The vital organs and the intestines may then be thrown to the different places where they properly belong.

When the cattle inspector finds a suspicious beef he tags it in the same way as the hog inspector does a porker, and it is run off into a side-track, where it is held to await final examination. The hark beoves which are passed as all right are rolled on down the line to the point where their dressing is completed and here stands the stamper with his rubber stamp and inked pad ready to affix a purple oval stamp about three inches long, in which are letters, half an inch high. At three different points on the abdominal and chest walls, anterior to the hind quarter, this official places his stamp, the three sections stamped being the three into which the half of the body of a beef is divided for transportation to the butcher.

In the cooling room, where the outside of the beef is more thoroughly dried, the same stamp is placed on the hind-quarter, making altogether four stamps which are placed on each half of a beef. Besides "U. S. Inspection" on the stamp there are a letter and two numbers, one number being immediately at the side of the letter and the other between two stars which are at the beginning and end of "U. S. Inspection," which curves about the oval. By these figures and the letter on the meat the department officials can tell if they are ever called on to do so what inspector passed the meat, in what abattoir it was killed, and the day upon which it was killed. So, in case any dealer received a piece of the stamped meat and claimed it was not good he could return it to the stock yards and the government officials would trace the trouble back to the very beginning.

Inspection of the slaughtering of animals was established by the government in 1891, and since the year of the founding of the great plant it has grown and flourished and spread like the traditional green bay tree. Constantly increasing appropriations for its maintenance and support and increase of scope have been made by Congress and all the hopes and expectations of the promoters of the scheme have been realized. The burden of inspection is operated under the government department of agriculture.

"Didn't you hear about it?" "No." "Why, the thing happened right down in your own neighborhood." "I know; but my wife's away for the summer."—Philadelphia Press.



ORPHAN'S HOME.

ports for shipment now goes to Galveston because the shippers can save in charges by loading at that port. The lumber exports in 1898 amounted to \$1,247,914 and in 1899, the port handled \$200,000 worth of eggs. Its trade in live stock, dairy products and poultry has developed rapidly since the harbor improvements.

Location and Description. Galveston is situated on the northeast extremity of Galveston Island at the mouth of Galveston Bay, the entrance



THE CIGARETTE BUG.

The cigarette bug, after waxing fat on the little paper "dope-stick," has at last attained the dignity of government notice, for the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 120 concerning this industrious beetle and his kind. The cigarette bug is probably placed in the farmer's bulletin because a farmer never by any possibility smokes a cigarette, and has no interest in the subject whatever. The pamphlet, like other government publications, is moderately thrilling. The cigarette beetle's real name, according to this official bulletin, is Lasioderma serricorne, and its favorite diet is cigarettes. What it does to a box of the champion's smoke is shown by the above illustration, which is in part reproduced from the Farmers' Bulletin No. 120. A cigarette full of holes like that would draw as well as a stovepipe with an old pair of pants stuffed in at the top. The Lasioderma serricorne is not proud, however, nor overparticular about its meals, for while it, as stated, prefers cigarettes, the more expensive the better, of course, it does not disdain to feast upon dried tobacco and snuff, rhubarb, ginger, cayenne pepper, ergot, turnip, yeast cakes, rice, figs, prepared fish food and any dried plants prepared for the herbivorous. It is a mistake to suppose that this active insect actually smokes cigarettes. It is bad enough in all conscience, but not that bad.

SUFFERING AND RELIEF

Three Letters from Mrs. Johnson, Showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures the Ills of Women

Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice November, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great sufferer, have much trouble through the lower part of my bowels, and I am writing to you for advice. Menstrues are irregular and scanty, am troubled with leucorrhoea, and I ache so through my back and down through my loins. I have spells of bloating very badly, sometimes will be very large and other times very much reduced."—Mrs. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Nov. 20, 1897.

Improvement Reported December, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to tell you that I am improving in health. I am ever so much better than when I wrote before. The trouble through the lower part of bowels is better and I am not bloated so badly. I was very much swollen through the abdomen before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I still have a feeling of fullness across my chest. I have used three bottles of it and am on the fourth."—Mrs. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Dec. 13, 1897.

Enjoying Good Health June, 1899
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Since a year ago I have been taking your medicine, and am now strong and enjoying good health. I have not been so well for three years, and feel very thankful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I would advise all who suffer with female troubles to try your medicine."—Mrs. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, June 1, 1899.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Lucky Cattle.

In the Darling Range District of Western Australia, which runs parallel to the west coast at a distance of from ten to twenty-five miles inland, cattle are taken for a few weeks' change of air to the seaside. It is customary every year for the keepers of stock in that district to send their cattle for a few weeks' change of air to the runs immediately bordering on the coast. The stay of the cattle on the new grazing grounds is usually for about six weeks or a couple of months. The saline-impregnated herbage, which is of coarse fiber, is a marvelous tonic, and the Darling Range herds are the sleekest and fattest cattle in that part of the world.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have them the new food drink called GRAIN-O. It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Woman's Failing.

"Women have so little originality."

"I presume you are talking about some one woman."

"Yes. I have proposed to her four times and each time she has told me it was so sudden."—Indianapolis Journal.

Size of Whales.

The average whale is from 50 feet to 65 feet in length and 35 feet in circumference. The jaw-bones are 20 feet to 25 feet long, and a tongue has been known to yield almost a ton of oil.

A Big Bucket.

A bucket 745 miles deep and 743 miles from the side would hold every drop of the ocean.

Korean paper is so strong and dense that it can be used to cover umbrellas.

Dodd's Kidney Pills

are the only medicine that will cure Diabetes. Like Bright's Disease, this disease was incurable until Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it. Doctors themselves confess that without Dodd's Kidney Pills they are powerless against Diabetes. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the first medicine that ever cured Diabetes. Imitations—box, name and pill—are advertised to do so, but the medicine that does cure

Is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills are fifty cents a box, at all dealers.

Diabetes

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

MANIPULATED SO AS TO BENEFIT DEMOCRACY.

All Branches of Labor Were Experiencing Good Times Until Democratic Schemers Began to Foment Trouble for Political Effect.

Chicago correspondence:

The prosperous, steadily employed workmen of this country express themselves as well satisfied with the changed conditions of the past few years. It requires no campaign oratory to convince them and their well-fed and well-clothed families of the advantages that have accrued to them in the change from Democratic to Republican control of the affairs of the nation. The better conditions are so evident, and the contentment of laboring people so universal, that no one is able to deny the great and rapid increase in the prosperity of the workmen generally. Labor organizations of all kinds have flourished and grown as never before, and when wisely and conservatively managed have added to their strength and good influence. The machinists, bricklayers, carpenters, railroad men, hod carriers, plasterers, ironworkers, and in fact all trades, have reaped the benefit of the good times. As might be expected, this condition of things has alarmed the Democratic campaign managers.

The off-year elections in the different States indicated that workmen of all classes were supporting the Republican ticket. It became necessary in the mind of Chairman Jones and others of the National Democratic Committee, and local party bosses in Chicago, to secure the labor vote in the coming Presidential contest something must be done to stem the wonderful industrial tide, as otherwise the wall of the "family bowler" would surely fall on dear ears and Democracy's appeals go unheeded. They saw an opportunity in Chicago to bring about a conflict between laboring men and their employers, and how well they have succeeded can best be told by the thousands of unsuspecting workmen and their families who have been made to suffering and loss by the building trades' strike.

Leaders in the building trades have been placed on the City Hall payroll. Men acting as officers of unions connected with the Building Trades Council, as business agents of the union, were given positions paying from \$100 to \$150 per month. By means of "sixty-day" appointments and by the connivance of Commissioner Edward Carroll and his Democratic colleague, the civil service law has been trampled under foot.

Is it strange that efforts to bring about a settlement of the labor troubles in Chicago have been fruitless?

What matters it to such men, carried on two payrolls, that the laborers of Chicago are without work? What care Chairman Jones, Willis J. Abbot and Edward Carroll? The Presidential election is almost at hand, and they must not permit this warfare to cease until after the ballots are cast. If they can cause discontent and distrust among the working people, they hope this to gain a few votes, and the welfare of the people must not stand in the way.

The public's first introduction to the methods of the City Hall "hold-up" labor gang was during the Fall Festival last year.

This experience and others of like character was the direct cause of the lookout of last winter. Chairman Jones and Willis J. Abbot, Secretary of the Democratic Press Bureau, then had reason to feel that a calamity of great proportions was settling over Chicago, and they were accordingly cheerful, for calamity is Democracy's friend.

Every department of business and industry of a great city has been made to feel the direful effects of this shameful scheme on the part of the Democratic campaign managers to obtain votes.

PRICES TO FARMERS.

They Can Buy More with Produce than Ever.

A Republican farmer came to town with seventy bushels of oats. He got 10c for the oats and was paid 10c for the oats. He had to pay 1/2 cents this year for the same kind of wire. The wire cost \$11. The man gave the seventy bushels of oats and \$4.30 for the wire. Last year seventy bushels of oats bought the same amount of wire and the farmer had \$5.10 left. The money is very sound when it buys farm products. Splendid money then. Takes lots of oats and wheat to get little of it. The same money is not as good and sound when it buys manufactured goods. Takes lots of money to get a little wire and a few nails.—Elmhurst, N. H., Chicago.

In such stuff as this is sent out by this class of journals with the sole object of deceiving the readers. Why don't they take up the price list of 1890 and compare them with those of the past or present year. In 1890 the farmer took his load of corn of twenty-five bushels to the market and received the magnificent sum of \$3.25 for it. He can take the same number of bushels of corn to the market and get enough money to buy a keg of nails with and have 83 left with which to buy a handsome new dress for his wife.

In 1890 he took his seventy bushels of oats to the market and bought 300 pounds of wire. He can now take the same number of bushels to the market and buy the same amount of wire and have some money left.

In 1890 he took a hundred pounds of wool to the market and received \$80 and invested it in four and a half tons of nails. This year he takes the same amount of wool to the market and is able to buy nine tons of nails, and have some money left.

This class of calamity howlers, who humbly leave their farming interest to the weather, in some fence corner, always have a stock of old iron on hand. In 1890 there was no market for such stuff. Now they can ship away 400 pounds of this stuff and get enough money to buy their keg of nails with.

Three years ago the farmer shipped his 3-year-old, 1,000-pound steer to the market and received \$22.50 for it; this year he has done the same, but he has received \$50 for it. Now in '96 he took his \$22, and by adding \$2.50 to the pile,

he was enabled to buy 1,000 pounds of wire. This year he buys the same amount of wire, but instead of going down into his pocket, and reducing his exchequer \$2.50, why, he adds \$5 to his wealth.

In 1890 these same fellows said: "If we can get a good paying market for our products we can afford to pay good prices for what we buy." Now is it now with these same empty-box statesmen? Now they are getting just the reverse—kicking because prices have advanced. Verily, these fellows are hard to please.

Don't be fooled by such rubbish; use your brains.

CORN EXPORTS EXPAND.

An Increase of Many Hundred Per Cent During Prosperity.

Corn is having a splendid demand in many European markets. Its exportation has been especially fostered by the McKinley administration and there is reason to believe that what is being sent out now is but a beginning to what will be exported a few years hence, if the present policies of the government are persisted in. The exports of corn and corn meal during 1895 (fiscal year) and the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, compare as follows:

1895. 1900.

Value \$15,200,611 \$87,354,799

It is doubtful if any single article of export shows a better gain.

Glucose is a direct product of corn. Not to mention the domestic consumption, which is surprisingly large, there is a rapidly developing export business, which bodes good for the corn producers. How this export business has developed under the Republican administration of affairs this table strikingly shows:

Export four years—Three years

Cleveland—McKleyley.

Total value. \$10,405,500 \$10,000,808

Average per year. 2,001,375 3,300,023

What is most encouraging is that the exports during three years of Republican prosperity are nearly equal to those of four years of Democratic adversity.

The Base Ball Boys.

There were just a dozen boys in the gang. The oldest of them was not over fourteen, the youngest was about ten.

They tumbled over each other in a heap, rushing into the store of James M. Kane at Fort Wayne, Ind. In chorus they asked for a base ball. The storekeeper asked them up and got out a 26-cent ball. James Kane has lived in Fort Wayne for quite a number of years. He has a store that is known all around that neighborhood, and does a good business in notions, fancy and sporting goods. His experience led him to believe that he had sized up the boys and judged correctly what was wanted.

But he was surprised when the small, best fellow of the group piped out: "We want a better ball than that. We want a good league ball."

Kane got down the \$1.50 balls, which were eagerly handled by the sports, who took three spalding balls. Kane thought they were giving him, but not a bit of it. The next thing they wanted was some bats. And they wanted the best bats. Then they bought bases. Then they bought masks. And so they went on until they had secured a complete base-ball outfit, which cost them \$28.50. Kane was puzzled. But the little fellows were not. The smallest chap in the crowd coughed up the money and paid the \$28.50 like a man.

The storekeeper Kane staggered back against the showcase. Never in all his business career had he seen a day, as he tells the story, "When mere babies, you might say, could at one time take up \$28.50 for base-balls, or any other kind of sporting goods."

Kane had been a life-long Democrat, but he says now "I am for McKinley, first, last and all the time, and for every man on the Republican ticket."

In short, I am a Republican, I have been a Democrat for forty years, and all that time have been in business here. I found it mighty tough sliding through the last Cleveland administration, but I have never had such good business in all the forty years as under McKinley.

"This little incident that happened a few days ago, just as we were closing up, has settled me. When a crowd of little boys can come in here and spend as much money as they did for a base-ball outfit there can be nothing whatever the matter with the condition of affairs in this country. I like to see the little chaps happy, and I just want things to keep right on as they are now. No, sir, I am a Republican for all time. I want no Bryan in mine."

Pianos Play Prosperity.

Manufacturers of pianos in Chicago are enjoying a great wave of prosperity. Every firm in the city complains of its inability to keep up with daily orders. This indicates general prosperity throughout the country, for it is only when business is flourishing that people indulge in such luxuries as pianos and organs. The farmer has good crops, good prices and money to spare, and he is able to beautify his home. His demands upon the city mean steady and profitable employment for all classes of workmen. This state of affairs has crowded the makers of pianos with more orders than they can fill in several months. Here are snapshots taken by Wabash avenue manufacturers:

George F. Bent—Far behind in orders, and have bought ground for an extension in plant.

W. O. Bacon (Bent & Camp)—Behind in orders for two years, and it will be some time before we can catch up.

T. S. Healy (Lyon & Healy)—We are faced to face with a proposition of disposing of more instruments than we can manufacture.

E. S. Conway (W. W. Kimball Company)—There is an immediate market for every piano which is made, and the trade is increasing with a growing percentage from year to year.

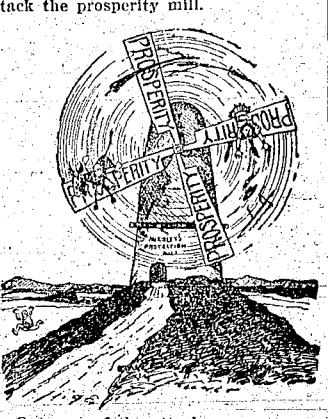
John Church (John Church Company)—We are further back in our orders than we have been ever before, and can account for it only through the fact that people seem to have more money than usual.

Frank Story (Story & Clark)—We are utterly unable to supply the trade, which has been steadily increasing since 1890. I think I am conservative when I figure a third increase, and it would not surprise me if it amounted to one-half more than last year.

BRYAN'S FINISH.



Don Quixote Bryan proposes to attack the prosperity mill.



Outcome of the attack.

Scriptural Warnings for Bryanites. "Behold, I will deliver thine enemy into thine hand, that thou mayest do to him as it shall seem good unto thee."

"The heathen are smitten down in the pit that they made; in the net which they held is their own foot taken."

"He multipliech words without knowledge. Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?"

"For promotion cometh neither from the East, nor from the West, nor from the South."

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting get understanding."

"He that hath knowledge spareth his lips; even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise."

"Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein."

"Woe unto them that call evil good and good evil."

"Stand ye at the ways and see and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein."

"Amend your ways and your doings."

"And one of the chamberlains said before the king, 'Behold also the gallovs fly' cubits high, which Haman had made for Mordecai, standeth in the house of Haman.' Then the king said, 'Hang him thereon.' So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for the Mordecai."

"He shall be buried with the burial of an ass."—Indianapolis Journal.

One Farmer's Share.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat tells of a farmer in Nebraska who bought 2,000 sheep in Cleveland's time at \$2.25 a head and who has sold them in these prosperous days of McKinley and protection at \$4.35 a head, the total amount received being \$8,700, and the profit \$4,200.

This may or may not have been this farmer's "share" of McKinley prosperity, according to the Bryan way of reckoning; but it is a profit well worth making and is about \$3,700 more than the farmer would have received for his sheep if Bryan had been elected four years ago and the Cleveland policy of free wool continued. The sum of \$8,700 is a long way better than nothing, and to that Nebraska farmer the election of McKinley was just as much better than the election of Bryan as \$8,700 is better than nothing.

That ought, as it doubtless will, be enough to secure his vote for McKinley, without any fine figuring as to whether he had his full share of prosperity or not. One thing is sure, and that is that he got a far fuller measure of prosperity than he would ever get under free trade.

Not a Good American.

The Burlington Hawkeye has an editorial on "Bryan as the Little American." The title is a good one. There is very little of anything American about Bryan. America is in favor of going ahead; Bryan of lagging behind. America is in favor of financial honesty; Bryan is not. In everything that is distinctly American Bryan is to be found on the opposite side.—Pegonia (Ill.) Journal.

The Best Qualification.

President McKinley is not a "mighty" man. William J. Bryan is. His one qualification with nearly every cranky political notion ever proposed in the United States. The best qualification which a President can have is common sense. President McKinley has it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Should Read the Papers.

A 12-year-old boy in a Keenecbe town recently took a mean advantage of a man who did not read the papers. (Going into a store with a basket of eggs for sale, he inquired the price and was told they were 16 cents a dozen. Leaving his eggs, he proceeded to another store, whose proprietor evidently had not heard of the reduction in price, and he told the boy eggs were 20 cents a dozen. The boy promptly proceeded to the first-named store, took the eggs he had brought and invested 16 cents in another dozen and sold the lot to the second store at 20 cents.—Keenecbe, Me. Journal.

The Word Soldier.

The word "soldier" has an interesting history. "Soldiering" in Low Latin, is "solding," whence comes "soldum," "wages." The man who fights for "soldum" is a "soldier." In Wickliffe's New Testament (Luke lii, 14) John the Baptist bids the soldiers to "be ayered with your swords," "be content with your wages," "sowds" being the North Country rendering of "soldis," like "owd" from "old."

On the 110 square miles of London's area 1,000 tons of soot settle yearly.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

New York.—The strike order issued to the anthracite coal miners and the official announcement of the authorization by the German government of a loan for 80,000,000 marks were the most important developments of the week. The net result of these has been to cause a heretofore unsettled speculative conditions. The feeling of hesitation on the part of buyers was intensified by the fear that American subscriptions to the German bond issue would necessitate the shipment of several million dollars more gold this fall. So far as the general situation is concerned, conditions, in short, are practically the same as those that have existed for the last three or four weeks. Money has begun to flow from New York to the South and West, but this movement has not yet had any influence on rates. The surplus reserve of the New York banks is now in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000, or at practically the highest point since the time in the last six years. The official statements of the Western banks also show large reserves, and consequently the drain upon the Eastern money centers will fall probably be much lighter than usual.

Chicago.—Chief feature of the week's business on the Board of Trade was the excellent demand from abroad for wheat and corn in a good, though less pressing, inquiry from the same source for oats, rye and barley. The sales made for export Thursday were heavier than for any previous day for the present season, yet with somewhat diminished domestic receipts the advance that occurred in the price was by no means remarkable, being at the close of the market Saturday only about one cent above the price current at the end of the preceding week. Another incentive to the purchases that caused the advance was the complaints that were being received from the Northwest of further serious damage to the continuance of stormy weather. The bulls have been persistent believers in a small crop of spring wheat having been raised in the Northwest this season, a conclusion that the bears have as strenuously denied. It is only now that the test of the receipts could be applied and these are beginning to shape in favor of the contenders for a partial failure. Should further confirmation of a similar character be forthcoming Tuesday, it is doubtful if the price of wheat will continue to advance. If, however, as assumed by the bears, the present comparatively light receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth are due to the wet weather, and should they increase when there is an improvement in that respect, then the question of price might be answered in a different manner. That corn will yield a great crop is now practically settled and both producers and consumers may be congratulated on that happy consummation. Two thousand million bushels of corn is about the size of the crop now fairly assured.

PREPARING FOR PLAGUE.

Germ to Be Cultured in Specially Constructed Laboratory.

The New York Board of Health are determined to have a laboratory, and in the way of preparing for the possible appearance of the bubonic plague in that city. They hope that the disease will not cross the Atlantic, but they realize that its coming is quite possible. The diagnosis and the treatment, preventive and curative, of the disease rest almost entirely upon the result of bacteriological investigation and the facilities for carrying on such work should be inconceivable. Owing to the peculiar virulence of the germs such investigation cannot safely be conducted in the regular laboratories, and consequently a new one will be built at a cost of \$25,000.

The new bacteriological laboratory will resemble a large factory, a "broom" proof more than anything else. It will be constructed of steel, with solid asphalt walls. There will be no chimney or windows. The lighting will be by electricity. Plans have been drawn for a 25x60 foot airtight structure, which will be erected at once on the grounds of the Reception Hospital in East Sixtieth street. The building outside and in will be impervious to water and vermin. Not a mouse or fly will be able to enter the germ-filled rooms. The walls being of concrete, will be able to receive daily disinfection and a washing. There will be a process of disinfection for all drainage. Every precaution will be taken to safeguard the workers in the laboratory, who are to experiment and learn all that is possible in regard to the nature of the germs.

IMPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Agricultural Products Received from Other Countries.

Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a bulletin showing the value and character of our agricultural imports from each foreign country for the five fiscal years, 1895 to 1899. It shows that our agricultural imports have had an average annual value of \$306,904,708, of which more than one-half came from tropical countries. Brazil, the leading source of our coffee supply, sent us 15 per cent of our total agricultural imports. The United Kingdom coming next, with 9.8 per cent. Cuba was the third country, sugar running her percentage up to 1.6 per cent of the total. Japan and China were fifth and sixth, respectively. The Philippine Islands sent us 1.2 per cent of the total. Brazil's exports to the United States averaged \$54,116,397 a year, coffee exports alone amounting to \$18,700,000. The United Kingdom sent us annually \$43,131,835, of which wool averaged \$12,975,000 a year. Cuba's agricultural exports to the United States averaged \$27,407,708. Hawaii's exports to us averaged \$13,016,189. Canada sent yearly \$10,119,211.

HIS FINGER WAS HIS NOSE.

No Wonder This New Yorker Has Faith in Doctors' Skill.

Thomas Oliver Colt, who has gone through life for twenty years with a finger for a nose, is again in Bellevue hospital, New York, suffering from Bright's disease. Twenty years ago he broke the same finger, suffering from ulcer of the nose. The ulcerated part was removed and the progress of the disease stopped. Then the surgeons decided on grafting one of Colt's fingers to the organ. With a plaster of paris helmet the finger was attached to his face, and the same material was used to encase his arm and hand, holding it immovably against his head. In three weeks the finger was securely grafted. The finger was then amputated at the middle joint, leaving the grafted portion secure in the place of the nose. Nostrils leading to the nasal cavity were made and altogether a fair-looking nose was constructed. The patient left the hospital in two months a well man.

Can'ty. The weight of opinion is in favor of a moderate amount of good, pure candy eaten by children with or soon after their food, and that it is not only not in the least detrimental, but is positively beneficial. It is the cheap sweets manufactured out of injurious compounds that have drawn upon the practice the odium of medical men. Pure sweets contribute valuable force to the human system, and need not be feared. A child physician claims that one can scarcely eat too much pure chocolate. Now, if this authority would only go a little further and tell us how we are to know the pure from the impure, a great burden would be lifted from many mothers, who are anxious to do right and yet are equally anxious to contribute to their children's happiness.—Philadelphia Record.

Two Canals Binding Atlantic. It is asserted that the nature will see two canals binding the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The value of such connection cannot be estimated. It will bring prosperity to the nation as surely as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters brings health to the dyspeptic. Try it for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia or biliousness.

Scale of Animal Voices. According to a musical authority, the mooring of a cow is set to a perfect fifth, octave, or tenth; the bark of a dog to a fourth or fifth; the neighing of a horse is a descent on the chromatic scale; while the donkey brays in a perfect octave. Yet it is thought that the quality of the donkey's voice might be improved!

What a Mogul Can Do. That was a remarkable demonstration of what a Mogul can do, that occurred on the New York Central the other day, when engine No. 948, one of the new Moguls, hauled out train No. 11, the Southwestern Limited, made up of two mail cars, five passenger coaches and nine Wagner cars, sixteen cars in all. The total weight of the train was 1,822,000 pounds, or 916 tons, and the length of the train, including the engine, was 1,212 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile. This engine made the running time of the train between New York and Albany, 143 miles, in three hours and fifteen minutes.

There is no railroad in the world which has a better roadbed, more skillful engineers, or better equipment, backed by loyal men always alert for the safety of their passengers, than the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. What road can match its corps of men, from President Callaway down the long line of employees, to the humble and faithful trackmen who watch their sections of rails through the long hours of the night and day, in order to safeguard the lives of the travelers on trains whirling by their humble shanties, many of which nestle closely to the rails under their guard-rails. Editorial under the Albany Times-Union.

Victoria's Peacock Plate. The most valuable piece of plate possessed by Queen Victoria is a peacock with outspread tail, made of solid gold and literally covered with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other precious gems. It originally came from Serenapatnam, is safeguarded at Windsor Castle and is worth a fabulous sum.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach requires it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

An Immense Sun-Dial. An immense sun-dial, certainly the largest in the world, is at Hayon Horow, a large promontory extending 3,000 feet above the Aegean Sea. As the sun swings around the shadow of this mountain it touches, one by one, a circle of islands, which act as hour marks.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS. No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your head back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has G. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

According to Law. "I notice by the reports of divorce cases that husbands are not always right."

"No. A good many of them now-days seem to be left."

Lane's Family Medicine. Move the bowels each day. In order to keep this in need, get your bowels gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

Biggest Gold Nugget. Big gold nuggets are extremely rare. The biggest on record was found in Australia in 1852, weighed upward of 223 pounds and was worth \$55,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

For the last thirty years in Denmark the party of the left has

WORDS.

Words are great forces in the realm of life; Be careful of their use. Who talks of love, Of poverty, of sickness, but sets rife These very elements to mar his fate.

When love, health, happiness and plenty hear Their names repeated over day by day, They wing their way like answering fainting hear, Then nestle down within our homes to stay.

Who talks of evil conjures into shape That formless thing, and gives it life and scope. This is the law; then let no word escape That does not breathe of everlasting hope.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Woman's Home Companion.

Bridget's Bluing Bottle.

BY MARGARET JOHNSTON MERRILL.

"Dear Jim:—Cousin Clara has another bad spell, and I have been sent for this morning, so I must go to her. We had all our arrangements made to return to the city tomorrow, but this changes our plans. I will be obliged to go last week to attend to business, and cannot be back here this season. Can't you manage to spend your nights here until I return, which will be in two weeks? Little Mabel asked if I would get Uncle Jim to stay in the house at nights. Bridget is a capable, intelligent girl, and is quite willing to stay alone with Mabel, and Mabel wished to stay with her rather than go with me; so, you see, my Bridget is a jewel. Do not give her any trouble if you come. I believe she does not care to have young men in the house. Please answer as soon as possible. Your loving sister,

"FLORENCE."

"Dear Florence:—I will try to give your paragon, Bridget, no trouble. But how about me? If she wakes me up at 4 o'clock, thumping up and down stairs, I suppose I am to consider it no trouble. Where did you pick up the jewel? But I will not tease you. I shall spend every night at your house until your return, and I shall keep out of Bridget's sight. Don't overwork taking care of Clara."

"BROTHER JIM."

"How good Jim is!" mused Mrs. Campbell upon reading this letter. "Now I leave the house without anxiety."

"Will Uncle Jim stay here nights, mamma?" asked a little girl of seven. "Yes, dear. It may be you won't often see him, as he will probably come late. But Bridget will allow you to wait up tonight till he comes. Tell him that many things were packed up and sent to town, so he must excuse the condition of the place. I forgot to speak of this in my letter to him. Now, good-by, darling. I must go to poor Clara."

That evening, as Jim Hamilton entered his sister's summer cottage, his name was joyfully called by Mabel. As he passed into the sitting-room, he was conscious of a retreating figure at another door.

"Say, Uncle Jim, mamma says to tell you she's sorry so many things are sent to town, but I like to live this way. Bridget is so good and funny, I don't get lonesome."

"I dare say she's funny. I knew an old woman named Bridget, who was very funny, and she wore the funniest caps."

"Oh, our Bridget isn't like that. She's as pretty as mamma. And now, Uncle Jim, won't you write the words of that song for me? You promised to. Bridget can play it, but she hasn't the words."

Jim laughed.

"It's good that you are not a musical critic; probably anything in the shape of noise suits you for a tune."

"No, it does not. Bridget can play better than you," was the answer.

"Well, get me pen and ink, and I'll write the words," he said.

"The ink is gone, and I used the last pencil all this afternoon; there's only the little one Bridget has on the string to mark the account book. I can get that."

"No, I don't want a greasy kitchen pencil. I'll see if I can find any kind of a marker in my pocket."

He found nothing, as he had put his pencil to a boy on the car who failed to return it.

"Better go to bed, Mabel. If I find one anywhere tonight, I'll come in early in the morning and write out your song. Good-night, dearie."

Jim found no pencil; but before going out next morning he went into the sitting-room to take another look. A bluing bottle was on the table and a part of its contents poured out into a small glass. A note addressed to himself lay beside it. He read:

"I have before now used liquid bluing as a substitute for ink, and found it very good."

BIDGET.

"That writing does not remind me of my old Bridget. Yet this girl is probably fresh from the old country, and these Irish are uncommonly fine writers," thought he.

The bluing answered his purpose admirably. On the bottom of Bridget's note he wrote:

"I thank you very much for your suggestion. J. E. HAMILTON."

In the evening he managed to get in somewhat earlier than before. The same vanishing shadow was seen as he came into the sitting room. For six consecutive evenings this was repeated, and his curiosity was aroused. He could no longer doubt Bridget's musical ability. Mabel could already play the air of the song under his instructions; and he at length expressed a desire to see her.

"Can't you ask Bridget to sing?"

(the sitting-room until I come in tomorrow evening?" he asked.

"I don't believe she would stay. She doesn't care about men—I mean not as much as she does about little ones. If she knew you, I'm sure she would like you. Can't you come in for supper? Then she would have to see you."

"No, no! I do not want to give her any trouble. I owe her my thanks for not pounding up and down stairs at 4 o'clock, as my Bridget did."

"Uncle Jim, I do wish you'd stop talking like that. You must see that I get," said Mabel, excitedly.

"Thank you. I can live if I do not see her, but it would be interesting to hear her talk. Immigrants are always amusing."

Mabel did not know what immigrants were, but felt that Uncle Jim would not mention them if they were not nice, so she was satisfied that he meant nothing really disrespectful toward her Bridget.

Next evening he came earlier than ever, but the figure was gone before he had crossed the threshold.

"Mabel," he asked, "do you and Miss Bridget ever go to the lake after supper?"

"Yes, sometimes. We are to go soon again and bring our supper with us. You see, Cousin Clara is better, so mamma will be home in three days, and we shall go to town."

"Then I'll tell you what I can do. I will meet you at the lake after supper. Do not tell Bridget of this. I can carry your lunch basket home. Is that satisfactory?"

"Yes, it's grand! I shan't say a word to Bridget, and I'll introduce you to her myself."

As Jim Hamilton approached the lake shore next evening, he saw a graceful figure seated upon the rustic bench. Mabel was playing near and immediately went toward the lady.

"Where's Bridget?" he whispered.

"Here," answered Mabel, taking him by the hand. "This is Uncle Jim, Miss Bridget's cousin."

Bridget looked at him with a friendly smile, and said breathlessly, "fearing that Bridget might escape."

"Uncle Jim will carry the basket and the stones and shells I picked up," she added in a coaxing tone to Bridget.

"Mr. James Edwin Hamilton was not a conceited man, neither was he self-conscious. Yet at this moment he felt more foolish than a school boy in the presence of a new teacher. He stood but in hand, bowing politely, scarcely knowing what to say, and wondering if she had heard his selection of the greasy kitchen lead-pencil. At length he stammered:

"It was very kind of you to give me the writing fluid, Miss Loftus."

"He could not bring himself to say 'bluing bottle' to this refined, lady-like woman."

"I had found the bluing good in many ways than one, so it was only right that I should recommend it when I had allowed Mabel to waste the pencil," she replied.

"They returned to the house, Jim did not intrude further upon Bridget then, but asked permission to come early the following evening to sit with her and Mabel."

"I am going away in a few days. Tomorrow will be my last visit here this year," he explained.

Bridget did not disappear as he entered the room next evening. He brought a new book for Mabel, in which she was soon engrossed.

"Miss Loftus," he said, "will you pardon my asking a question? Why do you insist upon calling yourself Bridget?"

"It is my name. I was named for my Aunt Bridget, one of the best women I ever knew, and I would not exchange for any other name."

"You are right," was the hearty answer. There was a mystery about this cultivated woman, and he would try to have it solved. "Does your aunt live near you?"

"She is not living now. Our home was in Rochester. My parents died when I was very young, and Aunt Bridget took me. She was a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers. She did not object to her name; neither do I mine."

"You have no need, Miss Loftus. But I did not understand before. And now let me ask one question more. Why do you choose this kind of life when you can command a very different position? Excuse my plainness."

"Certainly," she answered. "My reason is this: While my aunt lived I had the hope of making music my means of living; so in school I did not take up all the branches necessary for those who make school teaching their profession. Aunt died suddenly, before my musical course was completed. With her died the income, and I was left with about two thousand dollars on hand. I knew I must do something, and my knowledge of house-keeping was good. I took a house-keeper's place, and have more time to prepare for teaching than I could have had if I had begun giving lessons to beginners. I want to be as nearly perfect as I can before attempting to teach music. My aunt conscientiously taught me to work and I am thankful to be able. In another year I shall be legally qualified for school teaching. Then I can go on with my music and finally make it my life work."

"A year from that time Bridget Loftus was duly enrolled upon the teaching staff of her native city. Mrs. Campbell rejoiced in her success, and told her brother that Bridget was the bravest woman she had ever known."

"and I said so a year ago," she added. Jim smiled. He was not given to speech when Bridget was the subject.

"This year the Campbells are again in their summer home, expecting company."

"Here they are, mamma!" calls Mabel. Uncle Jim, and dear Aunt Bridget! And listen, Aunt Bridget! I've kept the bluing bottle all this time, just because it made you and Uncle Jim first know about each other."—Waverley Magazine.

There are 20,000 different kinds of blunders.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Rocky Mountain Sheep.

The red deer loves the chaparral. The hawk the wind rocked pine: The ouzel haunts the rills that race The canyon's steep incline! But the wild sheep from the battered rocks, Sure foot and fleet of limb, Gets up to see the stars go by Along the mountain rim.

For him the sky-built battlements, For him the cliff and scar, For him the deep-walled chasms Where the roaring rivers are: The gentian-flowered meadow-lands, The tamarack slope and crest, Above the eagle's screaming brood, Above the wild wolf's quest.

When in the riot of the storms The snow-flakes blossom fair, The cattle shiver them to the plain, The howlers the fair, The shepherd tends his foolish flocks Along the mountain's hem; But free and far the wild sheep are, And God doth shepherd them.

—Mary Austin in St. Nicholas.

"A Make-believe Bee." Lady Henry Somerset has told how her attention was first called to the work of relieving the sufferings of poor city children.

"It was this way," she said. "I was moved in that direction by the rare patience and imagination of one little boy. His example convinced me that patience was one of the qualities I needed most; and, in seeking it, I grew into that work. I was in a hospital on visiting day, while the doctors were changing a plaster cast which held a crippled boy's limb. The operation was exceedingly painful, I was told. Yet, to my surprise, the little sufferer neither 'stirred' nor winced, but made a curious buzzing sound with his mouth. After the doctors left, I said to him: 'How could you possibly stand it?'"

"That's nothing," he answered. "Why, I just made believe that a bee was stinging me. Bees don't hurt very much, you know. And I kept buzzing, because I was afraid I'd forget about it's being a bee if I didn't!"

The Speckled Hen. Tap! Tap! Tap! And the Speckled Hen cocked her head on one side, and listened, listened. Peep! Peep! Peep!

The Speckled Hen ruffled her feathers, and began to cluck, not loudly, but softly, like a mother crooning a lullaby. Peep! Peep! Peep!

All she could feel something soft and warm pushing along the feathers of her breast. She doubled her clucking, and her bright eyes watched closely at the feathers beneath her wings. How excited she looked! Something surely was about to happen!

Peep! Peep! Peep! The tiny voice grew louder. The feathers beneath the wings moved, a pretty ivory bill appeared, a soft down head, two bright eyes; and then out popped a live little chick, the prettiest, softest, downiest, warmest little chick that ever delighted a mother hen's eyes.

"Cluck! Cluck! Cluck!" The mother hen was nearly bursting with pride and joy. The Speckled Hen stood up carefully on her feet, shook out her feathers and looked.

And behold! Wonderful to tell. Not one, but ten dear little cunning chicks were tumbling over each other. Everett McNeil, in Little Folks.

Queer Flights of Steps. Coming down the main walks from the Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, there are groups of three or four steps that are very confusing to the average pedestrian, and there is a queer incident connected with their construction. For years there was a man about the Capitol who made the study of steps and persons going up and down stairs a hobby, and a science. In watching crowds walking down the long approaches to the Capitol he discovered that by far a greater number of persons stumbled on those groups of steps than the record ought to show.

The attention of the present Capitol architect was called to the matter, but he was incredulous at the idea. "Why," said he, "Frederick Olmstead, the architect, took special pains with those groups of steps. I know." However, they watched the tricky groups of steps and discovered that it was really astonishing the number of persons who stumbled going up and seemed inclined to fall in descending, but they were utterly at sea for any explanation.

Olmstead went there later. The subject was brought to his attention and he went down to watch the steps himself. He was simply amazed at the way people behaved when they reached those steps. He said, "I can't account for it. I spent weeks arranging the proportion of rise to tread for them. Wooden models of them were put down for use at my own place and I walked over them day after day till I felt sure they were perfect."

"Olmstead, isn't one of your legs a trifle shorter than the other?" the step savant inquired.

Olmstead was dumfounded when it flashed on him that owing to the inequality in the length of his legs he had made steps to the Capitol that were suited only to people similarly afflicted.

A Change of Clothing. George MacAdam tells in St. Nicholas of one of the social changes for which the French Revolution was responsible.

After patiently bearing for centuries the wicked burden of a corrupt and extravagant upper class and a pompous and idle clergy, the people seemed suddenly to realize their power.

"How is all this pomp supported?" they asked of each other. "Out of the sweat of the people!" was wrathfully answered. "And then the five-and-twenty savage millions, amid smoke as of Tophet, confusion as of Babel,

noise as of the crack of doom," fell upon every one and everything that represented or stood for the old system of injustice and serfdom. In their relentless fury, nothing was spared; men and women alike were carried by shouting mobs to the guillotine. Even the little dauphin, a lad of eight, was thrust into a foul prison, where "for more than a year he had no change of shirt or stockings," and where he at last died from neglect and suffering. In fear and trembling at the power of the people, the aristocrats threw away their silken knee-breeches and powdered wigs, and put on unpretentious clothes. "Don't kill us," they cried; "we are the same as you; do we not dress alike? Are not our clothes as simple as yours?" Men now wore their own hair, short, plain, and unpowdered. The wide skirts of the coats were cut down to long tails, and the knee breeches were lengthened to the ankle and became pantaloons.

It was a noisy farewell that the world gave to the frillery of the last century, and after that wild burst of savage spirits it settled down in a fairly quiet way to do its work of this busy nineteenth century. As time has passed, clothes—at least, men's clothes—have become more and more sober in both cut and color.

At the present day their costume has been reduced to something like a uniform. To business a man wears a cutaway or sack suit, and in the evening a black long-tailed coat with a low-cut waistcoat. The length of his coat-tails and the cut of his waistcoat are both dictated by fashion, and every man's clothes are like his neighbors'.

Of course, we have become used to our clothes and our vanity makes us think that they are the most artistic and sensible that the world has yet seen. But every age has thought the same thing. While we may laugh at the men of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in their wonderfully puffed clothes, it is very likely that if they could rise out of their graves they would have an equally good laugh at us.

MOTHER OF THE IMMIGRANTS. Mrs. Regina Stucklen's Distinctive Work in New York.

John Gilmer Street writes as follows in Ainslie's Magazine: "Probably no two women in America come so close to a varied personal history as Mrs. Regina Stucklen, Chief Inspector of the Women's Department of the Barge Office, and well known as the Mother of Immigrants, and her assistant, Miss Taylor. No church in all the metropolis sponsors so many marriages as the Barge Office, and no matrimonial agent on earth arranges so many weddings as does Mrs. Stucklen; and beneath the majority of these there is a saving proportion of romance that leavens the whole merry mump. Thus there are compensations even in the most arduous tasks and amid surroundings that are repellent to a refined feminine mind.

"Personally, with great benignity and with signal absence of official fastidiousness, Mrs. Stucklen, regards the wants of all the women. She learns not only whence each comes, but whether each wishes to go and what each purpose to do. Of the struggles with the great problems of existence in all countries and in all grades of social life, Mrs. Stucklen knows enough to fill volumes. The Mother of the Immigrants is a woman of strong personality, calm, firm and sympathetic under most trying situations, and to the would-be bride, who has arrived a stranger in a foreign land to meet her promised husband, she is at once counselor, witness and friend. As about three hundred marriages take place annually at the Barge Office, or directly under its auspices—one solemnization for every working day of the year—and as Mrs. Stucklen inquires into the intimate history of each matrimonial affair, she has more than an ordinary opportunity to study this interesting side of life. Whether they go and how they prosper after leaving her guardian care, the inspector has little opportunity of knowing—whether to found honorable and prosperous families, or to fail and fill the pauper's grave. Barely one per cent of them ever retains enough grateful memory of her services to inform her. But there are rewards in knowing one's duty well done, and if there is a seeming largitude on the part of brides and grooms alike, it is because the Government, and the Barge Office as one of its institutions, is a thing of odium to the average immigrant—the thing from which he fled when he forsook his native hills and valleys, and the sorrows and tribulations of the detention pens the immigrant seeks to blot from his memory as speedily as possible."

A Quick-Witted Doctor. A government department official, who recently returned from London, brings this story with him:

A married couple were walking down one of the main thoroughfares of a north country town and the husband, noting the attention other women obtained from passers-by, remarked to his better half:

"Folks never look at me. I wish I'd married some better looking."

"It's thy fault. Dista think a man will stare at me when you're walking wi' me? These step behind, and thall see whether folk don't look at me."

He hung back about a dozen yards, and for the length of the street was surprised to see every man his wife passed stare hard at her, and turn round and look after her when she had passed.

"Say, lass!" he exclaimed, "I was wrang, an' tak' it back. 'I'll never say awt about thy face again.'"

His wife spouse had accomplished the trick by putting out her tongue at every man she met. Washington Correspondence St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Only a fool would tell a blind man that he was looking well.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

An Indiana pastor has preached in favor of the shirt waist on the ground that if a man is comfortable it is easier for him to be religious.

A well-known French physician, Dr. Hervieux, is said to have made investigations which indicate that diox spread small-pox.

Possibly fashionable society suffers some from the fact that the people who do the foolish things nearly always get the most attention from the general public.

"The Boers' Last Stand" will be the heading of many a war tale from South Africa.

Although Canada's situation among the principal wheat-producing countries, with respect to quantity, is humble, with respect to quality it is high. The output is also increasing steadily.

It is now reported that the King of Greece lost \$15,000 in less than an hour. He is one of the monarchs who are never heard of except in connection with some hard-luck story.

Although the Japanese language has an extensive and constantly growing vocabulary, it contains few abusive words, and absolutely no means of cursing and swearing.

The consular corps of the Mexican republic has entered recently upon a period of unusual activity in order to enlarge the trade of Mexico with the countries of Central and South America. Success begins to accompany these efforts.

In New Jersey they still have women who merit the title of "common scold," and which, when conferred by conviction in court, carries with it a penalty. The other day a woman with an unruly tongue was fined the sum of \$100.

As an evidence of the supremacy of the English tongue in the Far East it is to be noted that the various foreign journals use the English word "Boxer" in speaking of the society which is fomenting such grave disturbances in China. For example, the Germans write "die Boxers," the Italians, "i Boxers," and in Spanish it is "los Boxers."

A society is about to be formed in Great Britain for the purpose of promoting the use of cane sugar as against beet sugar, for the purpose of benefiting the West Indies. The old exploded theory of the greater sugar-cane power of cane sugar is being worked to arouse public sympathy with the movement.

The game warden of Illinois has decided to free all the native birds now held in captivity, on the ground that they are useless in cages, and would be very useful in destroying insects if they should be liberated. The game laws of Illinois authorize the warden and his deputies to seize all such birds held in captivity and to turn them loose to shift for themselves.

The twelfth census has caused a decided reshuffling of honors among the cities of the Buckeye State. Cincinnati, which has led in population for many decades, is passed by Cleveland, which takes and promises to hold first place. Toledo, which was fourth in 1880, now leads Columbus, which was third then. Evidently the northern countries of Ohio are showing a greater growth and progress than is discernible in the central or southern belt.

At Newport, R. I., the other day a crew of the Federal navy successfully managed the submarine boat Holland, and found no especial difficulty in the task. Frequent experiments of this sort might induce a revision of the unfavorable opinion of the craft entertained largely in naval circles. If submarine boats are ever to be something more in the navy than mere toys, the enlisted men of the service must be made so familiar with them that a submarine cruise will cease to be regarded as a novelty.

To discover a universal language says the London Globe, is the dream of many a sane and domesticated gentleman. One of these patient scholars, we are told, has just hit upon a Volapuk which he calls "Clarison," and which "contains no letter which is not in every continental alphabet, and no vocal sound which an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, or an Italian would have to learn." A shorter way to a universal language, we believe, would be to turn three or four babbles of every European nationality loose on a desert island, with plenty of food, for ten years, and then see what tongue they had evolved.

The commissioner of the general land office has ordered the demolition of the so-called "drift" fences on the government grazing grounds in New Mexico. Some years ago it was found that the cattle would "drift" many miles across the plains before the winter blizzards, involving the cattle-men in heavy expense in gathering them up in the spring. To prevent this the "drift" fences were built and became so multiplied that vast areas were cut up in fenced-in sections. As it is illegal to enclose any portions of these public lands, this commissioner has ordered the fences taken down, and the cattle-men are protesting.

The system of economic living suggested by President Harper, of the Chicago University, is extravagant compared with that practiced by the family of Jos. W. Moore, of Monroe Falls, near Alton, O. Mr. Moore is 50 years old and his wife 43, and they have 20 children ranging in age from 23 years to four weeks. In addition they have an adopted child. Fifteen of the children live at home. This

family was raised on Mr. Moore's salary of \$120 to \$130 a day. He buys flour, corn and shoes in wholesale lots. Every member of his family is thrifty.

Though the machines now used by the Postoffice Department for cancelling the stamps on letters can handle from 40,000 to 50,000 envelopes per hour, their work is not rapid enough to meet the increasing demands of the service, and experiments are being made with new devices with a capacity three times as great as that of the old ones. The New York Times expresses the opinion that eventually the work of the cancelling machines will have to be facilitated by the universal use of envelopes of two or three prescribed shapes and sizes and by the rigid enforcement of the rule as to the position of the stamp on the envelope. The uniformity of envelopes would not necessarily extend to the quality of the paper out of which they should be made, so there would still be room for the display of personal taste in the matter.

American coal has been tried on the Bavarian State railways. It was found superior to German coal, but this is offset by its high price. It costs per ton delivered at Munich, \$6.13, while the Ruhr coal can be had for \$4.23 per ton. There is also to be considered the fact that the American coal, during its four weeks' journey and repeated transshipments, loses a considerable percentage.

The mines it is loaded on cars, at the support it is put on shipboard, at Hamburg or Bremen it is again loaded into cars—by all of which it is broken and suffers a considerable loss in weight. In consequence of all these disadvantages the general use of American coal on German railways is under present conditions impossible.

English is now the language of Hawaii. All court proceedings must be in that language, legal notices must be published in papers published in the English language, and the last public school in which teaching was in Hawaiian has been closed. For over half a century there has been a dual system of languages in court proceedings. All persons with a drop of Hawaiian blood who were charged with criminal offense were obliged to be tried by an Hawaiian jury, an indictment drawn in Hawaiian, and the proceedings were all in Hawaiian. In all civil cases where any of the parties were Hawaiian a jury composed half of Hawaiians and half of whites was impaneled.

There seems to be a shortage of women in the British colonies in the reports of the census taker are true. In two of them alone—Canada and Australia—there is a chance for half a million more in each.

According to the late figures the population of New South Wales on December 31st consisted of 729,000 males and 628,000 females. Here is the deficiency of 101,000. In Victoria the discrepancy is not so marked, but in other colonies the difference is proportionately larger. In New Zealand, for instance, there is an excess of 60,000 males. It is strange under these circumstances that some of the million and more women in the United Kingdom who cannot find husbands, do not go to the colonies. Perhaps, if they realized how much they are needed there they would go in large bodies. It is said, however, that they are too timid to venture into strange lands, and are waiting for the colonists to come and take them. Students of conditions think something should be done to equalize the sexes, both in the colonies and in the United Kingdom.

Hardly a day passes without the publication of a report of a casualty due to the cantankerous peculiarities of the unnamable automobile. The experience of the operator seems to be no guarantee of safety to those who ride in the horseless vehicle. So accomplished a mechanician as John Jacob Astor (who is said to possess the practical knowledge to construct a locomotive) finds it impossible to say when or how he will return when he leaves his house for a short dash with his automobile. Recently after a half-mile run in which the machine was as docile as a third cart-horse he attempted to turn it about, but instantly it leaped into the air and turned a complete somersault. People may tolerate the buzzing, buzzing and spitting of the internal arrangements of the automobile, and they may bear with its sudden efforts to butt against trees and clamber over the curbs, but when the caprices of the horseless carriage include somersaults and attempts to lap Catskill ravines there is bound to be a reaction in favor of equine motive power. No vehicle has ever been constructed to spring over a precipice with safety to those inside, and even the automobile's ambition to climb up stone walls is inordinate. Unless a curb can be put on the spectacular aspirations of the "auto," its operations will have to be confined to inclosures into which pedestrians do not stray.

A Patriotic People. The new Queen of Italy comes of a race of mighty mountaineers renowned for their physical beauty, their purity of character and their love of country, which is illustrated by an answer given to a traveler who asked a Montenegrin how many soldiers were in service to the government. "We are all soldiers when our country has need of us."

No more remarkable country exists on the face of the earth. The towering Black Mountains which surround and dominate that region are smitten upon and illuminated by a sky of tenderest blue, which is opalescent with the harmonies of purple sunsets and the changing hues of the limestone hills, and no words can paint the atmosphere effereencing with the wind draughts of the Adriatic.

AN INCIDENT OF THE 60'S.

Young Soldier, Lively As a Cricket, Saw His Own Coffin.

"Speaking of war's agonizing episodes," said a Confederate soldier, "I once had the peculiar privilege of looking at my own coffin. I was only a boy of nineteen when the Civil War began, and my parents were generally opposed to my enlisting, but I had been a member of the Orleans Guards, which was regarded as a crack organization, and I couldn't stand the idea of staying at home and being called a dress-parade soldier. So I finally secured a most reluctant consent and went to the front."

"My maiden battle was Shiloh, and in the evening after that terrible fight on the first day our captain called for a few volunteers to carry water to the wounded. I responded, among others, and with an armful of canteens we started for a little branch not far distant. While we were gone there was a company roll call, and as I didn't respond to my name, I was put down in the list of missing. I was in blissful ignorance of all this, and was skipping around as lively as a cricket, when the official report reached my home, and filled it with mourning. They jumped at the conclusion, of course, that I had been killed, and my father at once prepared to go after my body. The son of one of our neighbors had really been shot dead on the field, and the two old soldiers started out together, taking with them a couple of canteens. A few nights afterward I went down the road on some errand or other, and my horse shied at a wagon, seen very indistinctly in the gloom."

"Two bowed figures were on the front seat, and something black and bulky was in the rear. 'Get out of the way, you!' I yelled, or I'll run over you.' The driver leaped up as if he was on springs. 'Praise the Lord!' he shouted, 'that's my Jim! I recognize his style of talking.' I was amazed, and drew up at